THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 55. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 9TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General Commission Agent*, under the style and firm of HALLAM & Co.

J. B. HALLAM.

1ju 2578 Hankow, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Interest and responsibility of Mr. EMIL MAINTZ and Mr. JAMES WHEATLEY, in our firm, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. FREDERICK C. ADAMS and Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN are admitted as partners from this date.

REISS & Co.

1ju 2549 Shanghai, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this Port, as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.

29jy 2550 Foochow 13th, April, 1868.

NOTICE.—MR. HARCOURT WILLIAM HARDY is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Our partners are: Mr. James Worthington, of Manchester, Mr. William Seton Brown, of London, and Mr. Harcourt William Hardy.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

29my 2551 Shanghai, 30th April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. RICHARD LINDAU has been this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

ALT and Co.

10ju 2415 Nagasaki, April 1st, 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE TYSON in our firm ceased on the thirty-first of December last

RUSSELL & Co.

29my 2041 Shanghai, 29th Feb., 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY EDWARD BUSH has this day been admitted a Partner in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the style of BUSH BROTHERS.

JAMES E. BUSH.

30se 2311 Newchwang, 25th Mar., 1868.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.

2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,
LONDON.

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc. etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

Agency Department.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc, etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 *and* 52, *St. Paul's Churchyard.*
LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co.,
68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

No. 2.

BRYANT & MAY,

LONDON, E.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES

ARE NOT POISONOUS.

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

Are Warranted suitable for all Climates.

Packed in Strong Tin-lined Cases.

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.

15fe o-a-m 1941 February 19th, 1868.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE
LONDON.

29no-68 1231 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.
IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY.

31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

Trade Mark 1868.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th 1868.

JUST PUBLISHED.

COPPER CASH and the TEA TRADE, being an Attempt to show the Effect of the Debasement of the Currency of China on the Foreign Trade of the country; by Thos. W. Kingsmill *Corresponding Secretary N. C. B. Royal Asiatic Society.*

Price.....$0.50.

To be had from Geo. Washington Anthony, Bookseller and News Agent, Szechuen Road.

e c-o-d

14my 2597 Shanghai, 8th May, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

At Hankow, on 1st instant, the wife of R. Maxwell, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

At Newchwang, on the 19th March, Peter Petersen, a native of Wexiö Sweden.

On the 7th instant, at 5 A.M., George Jeffrey aged 51 years, late Usher in the Supreme Court, and formerly of Gordon's Force, a native of Fortrose, Scotland.

LATEST DATES

England..(tel.)..	Apr. 14	Hankow,.....	May 3
Hongkong,.....	May 3	Nagasaki,.....	„ 5
Foochow,.....	Apr. 29	Yokohama,.....	„ „
Tientsin,.....	May 2	Osaka	April 25

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Jan. 26 | Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,.....Feb. 1 | March 14th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868. Night. Min.	1868. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1867. Day. Max.
May 4	51	65	62	72
„ 5	54	66	64	73
„ 6	54	66	70	76
„ 7	60	71	68	74

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther
	h. m.	ft. in.				″	°
Apr. 25 L.W.	10.33	11.03	S.WbyS.	2	c	29.88	84
„ 25 H.W.	2.16	29.09	S. W.	1	c	29.83	83
„ 26 L.W.	10.54	11.07	West	4	c	29.74	87
„ 26 H.W.	2.57	29.09	N. N. W.	3	r	29.71	81
„ 27 L.W.	11.18	12.05	„	4	r	29.91	61
„ 27 H.W.	3.28	29.11	N. by E.	4	r	29.88	62
„ 28 L.W.	11.57	12.05	East	3	r	29.89	62
„ 28 H.W.	4.12	29.03	„	3	r	29.86	26
„ 29 H.W.	5.16	21.05	N.EbyN	2	c	29.95	59
„ 29 L.W.	0.38	13.03	N. E.	2	r	30.07	63
„ 29 H.W.	5.20	19.02	„	3	c	30.08	64
„ 30 H.W.	6.04	29.08	N.EbyN	3	c	30.20	60
„ 30 L.W.	1.54	13.10	„	4	b	30.22	64
„ 30 H.W.	6.24	18.03	N. E.	2	b	30.22	61
May 1 H.W.	7.12	19.11	E. S. E.	6	b	30.21	65
„ 1 L.W.	2.47	13.00	S.EbyE.	6	c	30.12	66

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). i. intitals; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequnce of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Dupleix" from Hongkong,—General De Queredo, Lieut. De Colegan, Messrs. Stanzi, Ardne, Gilman, Houbert, Ribeil, Allcock, J. Enimo, J. B. Balf, Burle, J. Seigfried, E. Buissonnet, M. Rehuffat, Fk. Bush, Barnes, and Revd. F. Lemonnier. Per "Yuen-tsze-fei" from Tientsin—Messrs. Vignier, Robinson, Selemhm, and Harvie, and 100 Chinese.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 9 A.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1868.

The English *Daily News* for February 28th, contains a very remarkable article on the important subject of the Chinese Embassy. It is not often that we read in an home paper a communication so lucid or so able, and it is only by such letters that a fair idea of Chinese politics will be engrafted into the British mind. The opening portion of the article is occupied with an account of the origin of the remarkable Mission, the first mention of which startled China and Europe and gave birth to an infinity of conjectures and suspicions. We read again the story of "the farewell dinner" henceforth to rank with the long list of historic feasts, and we have the substance of many floating rumours thus compactly expressed. "Amongst the gracious expressions of regret at his" (Burlingame's) "departure and the polite hopes and wishes for his future well being and prosperity, a desire was expressed that he would endeavour to explain to his country-men and others the exact position of the Chinese Government in relation to their intercourse with foreigners. They said they were fully cognisant of the fact that, to a considerable extent among foreigners in China, but particularly abroad, their position was misunderstood, and they expressed an earnest desire that a more correct appreciation of the facts of the case and of the difficulties by which they were surrounded should prevail amongst the foreign nations engaged in the China trade. Finally, one of the leading Mandarins suggested the advisability of Mr. Burlingame's undertaking to represent their views to the foreign powers in an official capacity." The American Minister at first put no faith in the genuineness of the feeling expressed, and seems to have much surprised when the complimentary conversation of the dinner table hardened into a business like and definite proposition. So far, the letter faithfully reports the account of the matter which was given by those principally interested, in China.

The further comments of the correspondent of the *Daily News* are of a suggestive character. The writer seems to think that the Chinese are really honestly and fairly embarked on a career of progress. He places confidence in the statements and protestations of Mandarins and great officers, and deprecates the notion that this wide step onwards is only another attempt to put off "the evil day with empty parley and graceful delay." He points, in attestation of the truth of his opinion, to certain important strides made recently by the Chinese government. He alludes, as might be expected, to the Customs department, "which has attained a perfection and completeness not to be surpassed in Europe," he rejoices in the purchase of gunboats and the establishment of arsenals where, under foreign supervision, Chinamen are taught to cast cannon, and "to make every single part pertaining to rifles." He refers to the liberty granted by the Imperial Government, for the submarine telegraphic cable from Canton to Tientsin to be landed and taken from the coast to open ports. He is proud of the establishment of a College at Peking for the instruction by foreigners of a select body of youth, in European languages, art, and science; he is delighted that the Chinese have adopted Wheaton's international law; permitted the building of light-houses, and introduced foreign officers to drill their troops.

Indeed, the article is a comprehensive summary of the steps taken by the Chinese in those varied arts that are believed by Europeans to constitute the mysterious whole "civilization." It cannot fail to be useful to all parties to read articles like this. The residents in Hongkong and the Treaty Ports are perpetually tempted to ignore the indications of progress which it is mere blindness to deny are distinctly visible to impartial eyes. They see a number of petty details, and the cumbersome mass of minutiæ prevents their recognizing the general idea which has of late years inspired Native action. The tardiness and complexity which characterize the movements of Chinese thought, prevent the busy minded Foreigner from judging it aright. A visitor to a museum laughs at the ponderous size and heavy ornamentation of a watch made in the seventeenth century and, contrasting it with the neat jewelled toy in his pocket, scarcely acknowledges the justice of the title by which the clumsy horologe of Huyghens arrogates to itself the name of a watch. Yet the quaint old apparatus *kept time*. This comparison has significance; the movements in China towards a better system are unquestionably slow, but they are movements after all. It behoves us then to welcome such writers as the correspondent of the *Daily News* with cordial appreciation of the vigour and ability with which he has grouped his proofs of progress. It may be premature to say "ancient Cathay is now but a historic name," but there are signs which indicate the dawn of a brighter day.

Summary of News.

The French mail of March 17th with telegrams to the 27th March, arrived on the 4th instant, per *Dupleix*. Later telegrams to April 14th have been received viâ Kiachta. The following ships have arrived since our last, viz:—*George Avery, Robin Hood, Tony* from Cardiff; *E. A. Oliver* and *Gossamer* from London; *John Norman* from New York, *Corypheus* and *Woodbine* from Newcastle, N.S.W. The only departure is the *Emily Flynn* for Callao.

A report of proceedings at the meeting of Land Renters held, or attempted to be held, last Monday, will be found elsewhere. It was adjourned till next Monday, when we trust, the required number of voters will be present

A meeting of Electors on the French Concession was held on the same day, but we were unable to attend it. Nothing of interest took place. It was anounced that a meeting to discuss the budget would take place, shortly. The income would probably show a balance, over expenditure, of Tls. 4,000 which would be available to reduce outstanding debts.

The Shanghai Rifle Club has won a Small Bore Match between it and the Hongkong Club, by 25 points. The scores will be found elsewhere. The return Enfield match between the two Clubs will be shot off in the course of next week.

We are glad to notice that the S.S.N. and U. S. N. Companies announce a reduction in fares by their river and coast steamers. We have always strongly advocated a step in this direction, and are sure the Companies will not lose by their resolution. A trip to the River or Coast Ports is now attainable at reasonable cost.

We are glad to hear that a Screw Pile Beacon is in course of erection on Block House Spit—where several vessels have lately come to grief. The beacon will be visible five miles off, in clear weather.

We understand that material changes are likely to be soon made, in the organisation of the Harbour Master's Department.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of an interesting pamphlet by Mr. T. W. Kingsmill on the currency of China, which has of late become notoriously debased. Mr. Kingsmill's object is to show the effect of this debasement on Foreign trade.

Six Shares in the Recreation Fund have been sold for $35 each! We shall expect shares in the Club or the Horse Bazaar to be attaining *par*, soon.

The monthly meeting of Protestant missionaries was held on Monday last at The Union Chapel, Shantung Road, when a paper was read by the Revd. C. H. Butcher, M. A., on "The Trials and Consolations of Missionary Labour."

We have given, from time to time, sketches of interesting lectures delivered at Ningpo in connexion with the [illegible] Club lately established at that port. A summary of the last, will be found in another page. The local Amateurs have lately given another theatrical performance, equally successful as the last.

Kiukiang residents have been indulging in races, a report of which will be found elsewhere.

We publish elsewhere, a report of an interesting case lately tried in H. B. M.'s Consular Court at Hankow, affecting the Bankers' order system.

Our Tientsin correspondent gives us further interesting particulars about the movements of the Rebels. The latest intelligence brought by the *Ying-tze-fei*, is that Taku has fallen into their hands. H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at that port has, we believe, retired to Tientsin.

The Chefoo merchants have replied to Sir Rutherford Alcock's circular on the subject of Bonded Warehouses, in favour of the system, but on the proviso that the interests of private godown owners shall be considered.

The Hongkong Court has annulled Messrs. Dent & Co.'s bankruptcy, on conditions which will be found detailed elsewhere. Hongkong papers strongly condemn the tone of Sir Rutherford Alcock's despatch on the subject of treaty revision.

There is still a doubt as to the result of the present crisis in Japan; but everything continues to tend to a peaceful solution. A special deputy from the Mikado is expected daily at Yeddo to take over charge of the administration. The Mikado has visited Osaka and been present at a review of the foreign men-of-war lying there. He has also visited H. I. M. str. *Dupleix*. It is even reported that he has offered to throw open the whole of Japan to foreign trade and travel. The only remaining doubt is, whether the ex-Tycoon will accept the terms of pardon offered him; but his persistent refusal, hitherto, to place himself in opposition to the Mikado implys a probability that he will do so. He is ordered to live in retirement at the castle of Mito; to vacate and deliver up his official castle to the Prince of Owari; and to surrender his cannon, arms, and ships of war; his retainers are to live in retirement; his supporters are granted their lives; but to be otherwise punished as shall be hereafter decided. The missing boat from the wreck of the Russian steamer *Wolga* is reported to have reached an island near Yokohama.

We learn from Sydney that an attempt has been made to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh, as he was leaving the ground after a pic-nic at Clontarff. Some individual came behind and fired a revolver, striking him in the back; but the wound, though severe, is fortunately not dangerous. A bystander threw himself on the culprit as he was in the act of firing a second shot, and diverted the bullet, which struck another person in the foot. Great excitement arose, and the police with difficulty rescued the assassin from the crowd, who showed a strong disposition to lynch him. He describes himself as an Irishman, a native of Dublin. The following is the official bulletin of the occurrence.

"Regret to say that H. R. H. was shot by a vagabond as he was walking across the ground at Clontarff; the ball entered his back and passed round his ribs, lodging in the left side in front of the stomach. The ball has not yet been extracted. The Prince seems to suffer much from the wound, but the doctors do not anticipate anything fatal at present."

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Editorial Selections.

THE REBELS.

WHEN commenting, very lately, on the rebel inroad into Chih-li, we expressed our belief that their retreat from that province was only temporary; that it was due to their own free will rather than to Imperialist prowess; and that they would soon re-issue from Honan with recruited ranks, to repeat their raid. The event has quickly confirmed this view. Scarcely a month after their withdrawal, we now have news of their return in such force that they are able to burn and plunder with impunity, up to the very gates of Tientsin. The city itself they have left untouched, taught wisdom, no doubt, by the fate of their forerunners, the Tapings, at Shanghai. To the presence of foreigners and foreign gunboats, we suspect, is the safety of Tientsin attributable, far more than to the Imperialist troops who are crowded within the walls. As was the case here in 1862, the rebels are roaming at will through the neighborhood of the port, while their opponents are cooped up on the sea-board. As was the case then, too, they will probably recoil before foreigners, while the Imperialists are regaining breath under our protection. According to the latest accounts, after having advanced to within two or three miles of Tientsin, they have retired from its immediate vicinity towards Tsangchow, a city on the Grand Canal, but still command the banks of the Peiho from Tientsin to the sea. At the real strength of the rebel army, it is difficult even to guess. It has been liberally assessed as high as 80,000 men; but that this estimate is excessive, may be taken for granted. Apart from the natural inclination of Imperialist leaders to exaggerate the strength of opponents they fear to cope with,—an application of Colenso's test will show the impracticability of 80,000 cavalry subsisting, as a compact force. They would eat every green thing off the face of the country as effectually as a swarm of locusts, and soon find themselves in a desert; for Rebel armies in China have hardly yet arrived at the pitch of organisation implied by a commissariat. But that a large, well-armed and mounted force has surged back from Honan is clear; and that the Imperialists have been unable to oppose its course is also to be inferred, from the presence of their two principal generals under the walls of Tientsin, instead of in the field. The alleged excuse is that they were outflanked; and the fact that their enemies are mounted, lends partial colour to the assertion; but we doubt great energy having been employed to intercept them. A short while ago, large Imperialist forces were massed at Paoting, to oppose the rebels who were encamped near that city on their former raid. It would seem likely that, on the retreat of their opponents, these troops would have followed them up, and thus found themselves opportunely in the road of the new arrivals; for the Imperialists are generally valiant enough in pursuit, whatever may be their qualities in actual fight. However, this may be, it seems clear that the rebel advance was not opposed; and that the Imperialists are, now, in no hurry to advance against them. They are merely making a great show of massing forces for the protection of Tientsin, and barring the road to the capital.

The course of the campaign seems thus to depend pretty much on the whim of the Rebels themselves; and further indications of their design will be looked for with anxiety. Our correspondent attributes to them an intention of reducing Peking by cutting off its supplies. Into this scheme the capture of Tientsin, as one of the most important places on the river banks, would necessarily enter. But if they had entertained this design, they would surely have attacked it on their first arrival, when it was bare of troops, instead of waiting till 40,000 men were gathered in and around it. They may despise the latter, with reason, but they can hardly be so fond of fighting as to wait for an opportunity, instead of anticipating the necessity. Whatever may be their design, then, in regard to the capital, we do not anticipate an attack on Tientsin. Collision with foreigners is the last risk they are likely to incur. The huge fleet of grain junks now in the river seems a more likely, though less ambitious prey. To capture them, would be to acquire valuable supplies for themselves, and to inflict great distress on their adversaries, at little trouble. To sink a few in the Peiho would be to cut off communication with Peking as effectually as by obtaining command of the fortified posts on its banks. In the meantime, the weakness of the Imperialist Government and the incompetence or cowardice of its generals and soldiers is every day more clearly illustrated, and speculation becomes more interesting as to how long such an effete incubus can continue to exist.

PEKING.

THE defiant attitude assumed by Sir Rutherford Alcock and Mr. Hart towards the foreign community, would almost indicate the existence of a conspiracy at Peking, to defeat the consideration of their wishes in regard to the treaty; and to treat them as subjects receiving from the two foreign emperors at the North a few privileges and laws, which their majesties order them to obey with trembling. The serene dictatorial air with which Sir Rutherford discourses condescendingly to the British residents in China, must be a comparatively new sensation to the numerous embodiments of the British lion to be found at the open ports. Sir Rutherford seems to have written himself into the belief that he bears the whole burden of Her Majesty's Government on his shoulders, and that, as the all-powerful pro-consul, it is for him to dictate, and for his trembling subjects to submit. Then the lesser, though independent British luminary, Mr. Hart, has also caught the trick of majestic dictation. He does not, however, like his more experienced exemplar, venture on the dignified airs of a haughty epistle; but with becoming modesty, well befitting his youth and inexperience, he suddenly becomes inspired at the end of his notification, and struts for the moment in the commanding attitude of incipient pro-consulship.

It is a singular fact, that the simple question of the reduction of the duty on Tea dust should have given rise to an extremely injudicious letter from the British minister at Pekin, and to one of the most despotic stipulations in a notification from Mr. Hart, that has ever been conceived even by the most custom-ridden Mandarin. It is only one proof the more, but an extremely convincing one, of the obliquity of vision that seems to overtake all those who are brought into frequent contact with the Chinese, and especially those who, being in their service, are under the imperative necessity of seeing things in the Chinese point of view, and of accepting Chinese methods of argument as conclusive. Surely Mr. Hart, even in moments of Chinese ecstasy, could never have expected the foreign community to allow one of his officers to decide whether Tea dust was worth Tls. 15 per picul, and, if he thought it was more valuable, to declare it on the spot confiscated for the benefit of the Customs officials and the Chinese Government. It is a measure of the variation from the European, and of the approximation to the Chinese standard, when we see an attempt to palm off on an independent community, a stipulation so utterly repugnant to the whole conditions and aims of the foreign trade with China. We are really at a loss to decide whether it is a gratuitous and defiant insult to foreigners, or whether it is the penalty falling upon all who associate with the Chinese, of unconsciously becoming masters of the wisdom of the serpent and gradually abandoning the innocence of the dove. But whatever the explanation may be, it is the bounden duty of foreigners to denounce the attempt to place irresponsible power in the hands of every petty official who shelters himself under the ægis of the Chinese flag. That Mr. Hart should have been so far beside himself as to venture on such an unwarrantable manœuvre, only shows unmistakably that foreigners must be on their guard against the foreign abettors of Chinese overreaching and insidious machinations. We must in reality save Mr. Hart from himself, so that he may continue his career of usefulness. We do not see how the foreign consuls can avoid recalling his attention to the fact that his pretensions to the power of confiscation are a distinct interference with their rights to judge whether their nationals have done anything to render their merchandise liable to confiscation, and in absurd contradiction to foreign usage in similar cases. If, however, the notification is a Chinese document, translated for the convenience of English-speaking Chinamen, and intended only to apply to them, then it is little concern of ours; although in that case it might have been more explicit. But in any other sense it will certainly be met by strong opposition. It illustrates the necessity for the opportunity of revision being taken, to stipulate for full powers being given to our Consuls to decide disputed questions as between ourselves and the Chinese Government. The Inspector and the Commissioners of Customs are simply servants of the Chinese authorities, acting in an entirely subordinate capacity; and it is no less than a farce to set them up as impartial judges with an independent jurisdiction. Their whole position and salaries depend on the favour of the Chinese, and in the confiscations they are pecuniarily interested. It is impossible under these circumstances that the foreign community should repose implicit confidence in their administration.

A MISSIONARY COLLEGE.

AT the close of the last war, a large sum was paid by the Chinese to the American Government, as indemnity for damages sustained by American merchants at Canton. But when the just claims of all had been met, there still remained the splendid surplus of $200,000. This sum the United States wished to return to the Chinese, but it was declined by the latter as being contrary to their traditions to receive back what had already been paid. The Americans, on the other hand, considered they had no right to appropriate it to their own use, so the money has been kept till some opportunity occur of using it for the benefit of the nation to whom it properly belongs. One scheme for applying it, which has found strong advocates here and warm supporters among the leading men of America, is the establishment of an America-Chinese college in the capital, to be called the "Peking University." Sometime ago, an elaborate scheme was drawn up detailing the principles of the institution, its rules of procedure, etc., and even naming some of the professors. Mr. Seward entered very heartily into the scheme; but it was necessary to obtain the assent of Congress ere the money could be appropriated, and the pressure of business on that body has been so enormous of late as to prevent the matter being brought forward. The plan, therefore, was put aside, but is now being revived, though in an altered form. The Imperial College established by Mr. Hart has found but little favour in certain circles. The orthodoxy of some of its professors is said to be of a very doubtful kind, and hence it is feared that what has been done in India will be repeated in China,—science and philosophy will be put forth as of the first importance, while religion is kept in the back ground as a thing about which men need not concern themselves. Hence, the idea suggested itself whether a university, at least equalling if not rivalling the Imperial college, might not be founded on strictly Christian principles and presided over by professors of known religious character. It would thus be seen that science and religion are not opposed to each other, that the man of the highest scientific and philosophical attainments may also be a devout believer in the Bible. The university is to have, it is said, some twelve professors, so that every branch of science may be thoroughly taught. The professors will also be expected to prepare scientific treatises in Chinese, so that the means of enlightenment may be possessed by all—this will be considered an important part of their duty. It is proposed to petition Congress as early as possible for a grant of the indemnity money, and that the various Missionary Boards of America shall make up the deficiency to at least $300,000, each contributing Board becoming, through its representative, a trustee of the university. The election of professors and the entire control of the institution are to be vested in the trustees; or, in other words, in the Missionary Boards.

Such is the scheme which is now being discussed in American circles from Peking to Canton. We certainly cannot accuse it of meanness; it is magnificent enough to satisfy the most ambitious—too magnificent as we think for realisation. It looks too much like those splendid castles of which we build so many in the air, but fail to rear even one of earth. Still, with $200,000 ready at hand, the thing may become a fact among men. But unfortunately it is whispered in some quarters that the indemnity money has been spent by the present Congress; and if so, the Peking University is likely long to be an airy nothing, lacking a local habitation though not a name. For even should the various missionary societies fall in with the proposed scheme, it is extremely doubtful whether they could, in addition to their present income, raise the splendid sum of three hundred thousand dollars. Many, who contribute very liberally towards the preaching of the gospel, would not be quite so ready to subscribe for the founding of a university. The more orthodox will say that the gospel can stand on its own merits, and does not need the support of twelve professors' chairs to keep it on its legs. Others will fail to see it their duty to teach the Chinese geology, chemistry &c., things of which most people around them know nothing. If acquaintance with these subjects is thought so very desirable for the Chinese, and is likely to be so beneficial, it may be as well for us at home to know a little of them first. "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel" is one thing. "Go ye into all the world and found universities" is another. The argument that such an institution will be a most powerful means of "preaching the gospel," and be a centre from which the light of truth shall stream forth over the land, will be received by many with a shrug of the shoulders or a shake of the head—the connection between a knowledge of geology or geometry and a belief in the Bible not being very patent to men of ordinary vision. Some too will doubtless point to India, where the educational system has been tried on a large scale with very doubtful results. While thousands have become intimately acquainted with our science and philosophy, those who have heartily embraced our faith are confessedly few. In fact, there is no necessary connection between the one and the other. More, a man may believe in the Bible without being a Christian. Christianity is not a mere creed which a man can write down in his pocket-book, it is something which must inwrap his entire being and be inwrought with his whole life; otherwise he is a heathen still, despite all the creeds of Christendom. There are doubtless many who will argue thus; but others will fall in

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with the above scheme and give handsomely towards its support. The sum asked however, if no indemnity money be forthcoming, is far too large. If the projectors were content to plant an acorn instead of an oak, to bring forth a child instead of a full grown and full armed Minerva, they would probably succeed. To open up a spring from which an ever widening and deepening stream shall flow, is a task possible to man, but to make a river burst into immediate existence would tax the wondrous powers even of Aladdin's lamp.

Another part of this scheme savours strongly of the Utopian. It is proposed that the several missionary societies shall forget their differences and make common cause in the proposed university. We have grave doubts as to the possibility of this. These societies have never yet, so far as we know, amalgamated their funds and united to carry out any given plan; and not till we see it an accomplished fact shall we believe they will do it now. Such an event would be the very dawn of the long-looked for millennium. Another point of difficulty is, to which sect will the theological professor belong (for there will surely be a chair of theology or of biblical exegesis)? The episcopalian or methodist. And to what creed must he incline, Calvinistic or Armenian. A far more practicable scheme would be for one of the larger Missionary Societies to found a similar institution, in Peking, to that of the Church of Scotland in Calcutta. Such an institution would secure all the advantages of the proposed university, while the expense would be less than half. Three or four professors would be all a college of this kind would need. Each professor, in addition to the science more immediately pertaining to his chair, could with ease undertake to teach also its collateral branches; for the students would necessarily be ignorant of the very rudiments of the subjects taught, and all required would be to place before them the first elements of science. Such an institution would, we are persuaded, readily find supporters, but the Peking university frightens us by its magnificence.—[*Communicated.*]

TIENTSIN.

I am again able to give you some further news regarding the second inroad of the Nienfei rebels into this province. About eleven P.M., on Sunday the 25th April, the Chief authority at Tientsin sent information to the Consuls, that he had received intelligence that the advance guard of the rebels, all mounted men—were only 120 *le* from Tientsin, and were moving towards it; that Chin, the Colonel Commandant, had already gone with a considerable force against them, and that he would no doubt meet them, and drive them back. H. B. M. gun boat *Dove*, —which had gone down the river at 2 P.M. on the 26th April and anchored below the forts, 2 *le* distant from the settlement, where it was thought she would be in a better position to bring her guns to bear on the rebels, should she be compelled to fire on them to keep them from entering the settlement,—returned on the morning of the 27th April to her former anchorage off the British settlement, being there much more close at hand to receive the ladies of the community should these be compelled to go afloat through the successes of the rebel forces. Some country people, flying before the rebels, about 9 A.M. on the 27th April, gave intelligence that the previous night the rebels were within 25 *le* distant, having, as one of them told me, burnt his house in a village at that distance. He futher mentioned that the rebels were all mounted; were well dressed, and most of them wore red silk turbans and jackets. I rode out to the Treaty Temple on the forenoon of the 27th April, and saw numbers of laborers at work erecting a new gate, where the southern road enters the ramparts. His Excellency Chung, the three ports superintendent and Vice President of the Board of War, was there forwarding matters by his presence. I heard that he stated there were considerable forces belonging to the command of Generals Le-hung-chang and Tso-tsung-tang moving rapidly towards Tientsin to protect it. He also said the main body of rebels were still a considerable distance from Tientsin. Later in the day, I heard that an employé of the Customs, acting as a river policeman, had seen some 20 rebel horsemen about 10 *li* from the settlement. He landed from his boat and spoke to them. He described them as being natives of southern provinces, were well dressed, wearing red turbans and jackets; were well armed, having each either a rifle or a rifle carbine and one or two revolvers; and were well mounted. They performed some evolutions on the plain, while he was present, and showed themselves to be splendid horsemen, taking aim at supposed imperialists with their rifles when going at full speed, and leaping the ditches with the greatest ease, while carrying their rifles in their hands. They appeared to be dangerous enemies for the imperial forces, owing to their good horsemanship, and expertness in the management of their weapons. In the evening, I and a friend rode to the rampart forts about 2 *le* from the settlement, but we could not see any rebels within a radius of three miles; we saw, however, the smoke of fires from burning houses about due south, three or four miles distance. Of course, both in the city and suburbs and in the settlement, during the whole of the day of the 27th April and following night, there was considerable excitement amongst all classes, owing to the proximity of the rebels; although it was evident from the reports received, that we had yet only to deal with the advance guard of the rebels. The members of the Defence Committee held a meeting during the afternoon of the 27th April, to consult respecting measures of defence. Later, a circular was issued, acquainting the residents that an additional number of Chinese watchmen would be engaged for night duty under the command of Inspector Mostyn, to aid in protecting the lives and properties of the residents at night till the rebels left this place. During the whole of the night of the 27th April, burning houses could be discerned from the settlement upstair verandahs, to the south and south-east, within apparently a distance of two or three miles from the ramparts. About 1 A.M. on the 28th April, his Excellency Chung gave information to Mr. Mongan, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, that Generals Le-hung-chang and Tso-tsung-tang were close at hand with large forces. Mr. Mongan early on the previous day had issued a notification to the public generally, acquainting it that H. B. M. gun-boat *Dove* would supply the residents with arms; and that she was prepared to render every assistance possible in protecting the settlement. On the morning of the 28th April, the United States Consul went down the river in the gig of the steamer *Manchu* with Capt. Clark, to make enquiries regarding the rebels from the villages where they were seen the previous afternoon He found that the villagers had left their village and had passed the night on the opposite side of the Peiho. They pointed out a newly made grave where they said they had just buried one of their people who was shot through the forehead, because he had objected to let one of the rebels carry off his horse on the previous day. They said the rebels had killed another man, whose body as yet lay unburied in one of the houses in their village. They said that only some 18 or 19 rebels had come to their place. They pointed to a village in a southerly direction where they said a party of the rebels had passed the night. They thought that another body had gone to Seen-shwing-koo, the town half way between Takoo and Tientsin. They said also that they had seen burning houses in a southerly direction all the past night. I rode to the Treaty Temple in the forenoon, and found that the Imperial force had been largely re-inforced on the south gate. Some 800 men passed through the gate to the outside of the ramparts, while I was there, and took up a position about the eighth of a mile from it. A village was pointed out 3 miles distant which, I was told, was occupied by a body of rebels. I saw numbers of horsemen near it; but no movement was made by the Imperialists towards it, and no fighting took place, while I was at the south gate. The three port superintendent arrived from the west gate, coming along the ramparts, while I was standing near the gate; and he told a gentleman present that the rebels, from the news he had received from his scouts, were making preparations to leave the neighborhood of Tientsin. The Imperialists later marched outside the ramparts down towards the the river, going in an easterly direction. I have not heard, up to this hour (6 P.M., 28th April,) that any fighting has taken place, but should I hear any particulars regarding any attack on the rebel body, I may yet be able to send you an account of it per *Manchu*.

April 27th.

Yesterday evening, we learnt that a force of 20,000 men of Le-hung chang's army had arrived at Tientsin early in the day. With this force there are two foreigners employed by Le-hung chang with the Artillery corps; and on these men reaching Tientsin and finding people here whom they knew when serving under Major Gordon, the following news regarding the Nienfei rebels, which dwarfs all previous accounts completely, has been received by us.

That they number 80,000 fighting men and are all mounted, as well as the women who accompany them: that they are capable of going anywhere in China or of doing anything in it, so far as regards being hindered by the Imperial forces; that Le-hung chang's army has hitherto not been able to cope with them, and so far as putting down the rebels it may be compared to a paper army; and that at present there are no signs of the country being placed in tranquility through the Imperial forces. This news has naturally cast a gloom over our bright visions of the Imperialists soon bringing tranquility to this region. Taking the above accounts to be facts, although I cannot help fancying that the number has been greatly exaggerated, one may naturally ask the following questions:—What prospects are there now of seeing a large business done this season in British and American manufactures at Tientsin? And should the accounts of these foreigners be true, what are the future prospects of the Imperial generals in putting down the rebellion?

I could not see anything of any rebels from the rampart at the south road this morning at six o'clock; and from rumours current amongst the Chinese military, it would appear that the rebels seen yesterday have gone in a south-easterly direction, perhaps down the Peiho towards Takoo. The ramparts to-day are manned by Tientsin militia; and I understood the regular soldiers, seen yesterday on the ramparts, have gone after the rebels. I hear firing of cannon in the east, probably from the junks, at rebel parties as they may appear on the banks of the Peiho.

The French gun-boat has gone up the grand canal to the west side of the city; and it is feared by the residents of the settlement that she will fire on the rebels, which will cause foreigners to be considered by the rebels as enemies to the rebel party, when the foreign policy ought to be clearly to preserve strict neutrality. When H.B.M. gun-boat *Dove* attempts to keep the rebels from coming into the setttlement, it is with the object of preventing collisions later with rebel parties; and the measure cannot be construed into an offensive step against the rebel cause by the British authorities. There are no foreign houses nor foreign interests at stake, at the point where the French gunboat has taken up her position. It appears very remarkable that the American Admiral does not send an American gunboat to Tientsin to watch over and protect the large American shipping interest at the port. It is almost superfluous to mention that trade of all kinds in imports is at a complete standstill, and I do not think the Shanse traders are likely to do any business for some time to come The *Manchu* will start immediately.

April 28th, 1868.

Hearing that a body of rebels was some 15 *le* down the river this morning, three gentlemen belonging to the community went down some 24 *le* in the steamer *Manchu* on her leaving for Shanghai on the 29th April, with the view of speaking to the leader, in order to obtain information as to his future intentions. On landing, they enquired from the country people respecting the rebels' position, and were told that some 20 mounted rebels had been at their village early that morning; that they stayed about an hour, during which they asked and sought for horses, opium and silver; and that they left in a southerly direction going towards another village Subsequently these gentlemen fell in with a couple of people belonging to the village, where the rebels had breakfasted, and learnt that they had gone off in a south-easterly direction—in the direction of Kokoo, Seenshwykoo, and Takoo. These men said that the rebels did not shave their heads, had no tails, and allowed their hair to grow long; that they wore red turbans and red jackets; and that they were armed with guns, revolvers and swords. Several parties of Imperial soldiers were fallen in with, going towards Tientsin; and when passing through a village on their way back, the gentlemen met Chin-tsi-ching—the Colonel Commandant (Chintao) of Tientsin, who also said that the rebels had gone away in a southerly direction. This morning (30th April) the batteries at the ramparts at the Takoo road-gate, about a *le* from the settlement, began firing shotted cannon, and put the community into a state of alarm. On hearing the first gun fired I jumped out of bed and ran into the verandah, from which I saw the flash and heard the report of 4 or 5 other shotted cannon within a few minutes, and then the reports of a number of gingals; when I came to the conclusion that the rebels were making an attack on the ramparts at the Takoo road-gate. Before long I heard the roll and noise of the field pieces and tumbrils going rapidly along the Takoo road in the direction of the gate. I dressed with the intention of going to the scene of action, and probably staying out all day; before I reached it, however, I learnt that the rebels, if they really were ever there, had gone away. When it became sufficiently clear to see a good distance, I saw some horsemen riding in a southerly direction, but whether they were rebels or Imperialists I could not ascertain. I later saw his Excellency Chung on the ramparts at the Takoo road-gate, surrounded by a number of officers; and I understood that he was engaged in examining two prisoners—soldiers belonging to Brigadier Yu's corps,—who had been caught in one of the adjacent villages marauding About an hour and a half later, when I was at the south road-gate ramparts, I heard an officer who was on the outside of the moat tell another officer who was standing near me on the ramparts, that his Excellency Chung had beheaded the two men. I was very glad to hear this news as Brigadier Yu's corps—composed of Hookwang and Keangsoo men—rob the country people, and treat them with great cruelty, when the corps are out on their reconnoitering expeditions. I was told, this morning, by a blue button military mandarin, that there were over 20,000 soldiers within the ramparts under the direct control of his Excellency Chung; and that there were something near 20,000 more outside the northern ramparts, belonging to Li hung-chang's army. If the rebels had at first the intention to take this city by a *coup de main*, it would, four days back, have been very easily carried out, for there were then scarcely any soldiers at Tientsin to defend the ramparts, but at present the defensive force is daily increasing.

30th April, 1868.

A French gunboat passed through this anchorage during the night of the 28th April and went up to the French consulate in the northern suburbs; and yesterday evening the French gunboat *Le Breton*, which I already mentioned had gone up the grand canal to the West of the city, anchored off this settlement. The French have now consequently two gunboats at Tientsin. No addition has yet been made to the British naval force; but we are looking for the arrival of H. M. gunboat *Opossum* every day. I do not hear that the American naval authorities have yet ordered a gunboat from the south of China to this port; although, considering the large American shipping interests at stake at Tientsin, one would imagine not a moment would have been lost in despatching a gunboat to this place on the opening of this river last March; the American residents here having last autumn urgently requested, the late admiral in a written address, to send them some naval protection as soon as possible. Yesterday there was a rumor that the rebels had seized a Shanghai junk (Shachuen) which was loaded with Imperial rice. The towns of Kokoo and Seenshwy koo half way between Takoo and Tientsin fell into the hands of the rebels the night before yesterday, and of course have been plundered. It appears however that the rebels only take opium, horses, or silver, and that after they leave a village or town the Imperialist soldiers do the great havoc—burn and plunder everything. The Imperial forces at Tientsin appear to be acting on the defensive entirely; and, although the rebels are said to be in some force about 25 *le* from here to the south-east, they are not attacked. Le-hung-chang's 20,000 men are stationed on the north part of Tientsin some 10 *le* from the north gate, with the view of preventing the rebels going to Peking. I do not suppose, however, that the rebels entertain the least intention just now of moving on to Peking for I imagine, from the rumours current, their object at present is to take Tientsin and make themselves masters of the river from Takoo to Peking, and thereby cut off the rice supplies for the capital; and in this manner make it more easily taken at a later day. If the rebels can maintain their ground on the sea board for only a short period, they will no doubt very soon get supplies of munitions of war from the sea; it is therefore of considerable importance to the Imperial government that they should adopt at once stringent measures to prevent this, which I do not, however, hear they have yet commenced to do. The merchant steamers are at present leaving Tientsin loaded with manufactures and

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opium, holders here fearing that the rebels may any day become masters of the place, when lawlessness may reign throughout the city and suburbs, and the warehouses may be plundered or destroyed by fires.

I have heard no news from Peking for some days past. Our races come off next week, but God only knows what may take place here in the meantime, to interfere with our position at Tientsin.

1st May, 1868.

Since writing to you yesterday, nothing of importance has occurred in regard to the position of the rebels. The authorities declare them to have gone south towards Tsang-chow about 150 *le* from Tientsin; the Chinese people state them to be about 50 *le* distant; and it is very probable that they are at both distances from Tientsin. The Imperialists are massing troops which have come from Paouting-foo and Hokeen-foo, around this place, and on the route to Peking; and it is consequently becoming more difficult every hour for the rebels to take any aggressive measures against this city. The French gun boat *Le Breton* last evening took up a position just below the Rampart fort, distant about a *le* below the British settlement, where her large gun at high water could sweep a good extent of ground over the plain outside the Ramparts to the south east. The Russian Consul is daily expecting a gun boat from the Amoor. The United States navy continues to remain unrepresented at this port, notwithstanding the large American shipping interests at stake in the Tientsin traffic. H. B. M. Minister has, I hear, directed Consul Mongan to urge upon the Consuls of Russia and America to address their naval authorities, to bear an equal share in the protection of the place with France and England. It is rumored, now, that the Emperor's uncle Chung-keun-wang is soon expected here with Manchoo soldiers.

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2nd May, 1868.

LAND RENTERS' MEETING.

MINUTES of an annual meeting of Land Renters held at H. B. M. Consulate, on Monday the 4th May, 1868. Present:—G. F. Seward, Esq., U. S. Consul-General; C. A. Winchester, Esq., H. B. M. Consul; F. B. Johnson, Esq., Chairman Municipal Council; Messrs. E. Cunningham, W. H. Carter, T. A. Cowderoy, E. Elias, H. Evans, R. Francis, A. A. Hayes, Jr., James Hogg, R. Heinsen, E. Iveson, C. T. Jones, J. Love, A. Michie, J. A. Maitland, F. Mont. Milne, J. I. Miller, W. R. Smith, F. C. Sibbald, J. F. Twombly, in all 90 votes.

Mr. F. B. JOHNSON proposed

That Mr. G. F. Seward, U. S. Consul-Genural, do take the chair.

Mr. SEWARD said Mr. Winchester had consented to relieve him from this duty, and, with the consent of the meeting, to fill that post.

Mr. WINCHESTER was willing to act, as his worthy friend and colleague declined; he would do so the more willingly as it would probably be the last meeting of Land Renters at which he would be able to preside, before leaving Shanghai. He would propose

That Mr. J. Mathias Lloyd be requested to act as Secretary to this meeting.

This was seconded by Mr. SEWARD and carried.

Mr. F. B. JOHNSON needed to make few observations in introducing the next resolution. All information in respect to the accounts had been some time in possession of the Land Renters. The only material variation in income had been in respect of Wharfage Dues, which had exceeded the estimate; and the expenditure had been low considering the number of Public Works that had been carried out. The total result was that instead of Tls. 6,000 as was expected, the new financial year began with a balance of Tls. 11,000. The Council would be happy to answer any questions that might be put to them, with respect to the accounts. He would propose

That the Municipal Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1868 be approved and passed.

Mr. HAYES seconded the resolution, adding that there was nothing worthy of special remark except, perhaps, the Wharfage Dues. It would be remembered that an arrangement had been entered into with the French Council, that they should collect all the Wharfage dues on their side, and we on ours; that we should give them ¼ of our income from this source, taking ¾ of theirs. Our debit notes had been regularly sent to them; but had not been collected. This Council had therefore kept what it had collected. The only other item worthy of notice was the Fire department. It would be remembered that, at the close of the last meeting, Tls. 2,000 had been voted for the purchase of an engine which had, accordingly, been bought and paid for. The plan had been adopted in the last budget of putting the revenue at what was expected to be received, and the expenditure as high as possible. The result had proved more satisfactory, probably, than usual.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether the meeting were, then, to understand that the arrangement with the French Council had fallen through, or that it was simply in abeyance.

Mr. HAYES said it had practically fallen through. The French Council levied but did not collect them.

The CHAIRMAN was proceeding to put the motion to meeting, when

Mr. CARTER asked whether there were a sufficiency of votes to constitute a meeting.

It was found that there were 23 deficient—90 only being recorded instead of 113 required.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the subjects brought forward might be discussed and those agreed upon passed—any points objected to being left for decision at a future meeting.

Mr. JOHNSON asked Mr Carter whether he had any reason for wishing to postpone the meeting. It put gentlemen to a great deal of trouble to come there.

Mr. CARTER said his first reason for wishing the meeting adjourned was that there were not sufficient votes, and that proceedings taken would be illegal; secondly that the Municipal Report had not reached him till 6 P.M., last evening; and that, he considered, was too late to allow of its being examined.

Mr. JOHNSON was only sorry Mr. Carter had not mentioned his objection on the score of accounts earlier in the day, as the meeting could then have been postponed. As it was, everybody had been given a great deal of unnecessary trouble to come, and he thought Mr. Carter's proceeding was, to say the least of it, rather discourteous

Mr. CARTER apologised for his thoughtlessness.

The CHAIRMAN said there was nothing in the Land Regulations to prevent the business of the meeting going on. Art. X. of the Land Regulations of 1854, said—

The resolution passed by a majority at any such public meetings on all such matters aforesaid shall be valid and binding upon the whole of the Renters of land within the said limits, if not less than one third of them are present.

The Land Regulations did not say the subjects should not be discussed by those who were present. The only thing was, the decisions come to might be challenged if ⅓ of the Land Renters were not present. It was for the meeting to determine whether they would go on or adjourn. It would be unfortunate if people were disturbed from their usual avocations, and obliged to attend again.

Mr. JOHNSON, in answer to a remark by Mr. MAITLAND, said he did not see why a vote approving the accounts should be objected to, as they simply fulfilled a budget previously approved of.

Mr. MAITLAND would be very glad to go on, so far as he was concerned; but it seemed to be waste of time, if their proceedings were liable to challenge hereafter.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no doubt their proceedings would be open to challenge, as there was not the requisite number of voters present.

Mr. JOHNSON said there seemed to be a general disposition on the part of the Council not to attend again. If therefore this meeting did not pass the accounts, they would wash their hands of them.

Mr. CARTER would propose an adjournment. He thought this was the first time the votes had fallen short; and they had done so from three causes,—1st because it was the day after race week, and many Land Renters were still absent in the country, Mr. Cowie with 23 votes, amongst others; 2ndly, the French Council had a meeting at the same hour; 3rdly the Community felt aggrieved that the Municipal accounts had been sent to them so late. They wanted a week to consider them.

Mr. MILNE seconded the proposal.

The CHAIRMAN had no doubt the meeting ought to be adjourned, as it was now 2.45 P.M., and there were not enough voters present. He should be happy to consider the meeting adjourned till Monday next, at 2 P.M., if that would be convenient to the Land Renters.

Mr. MICHIE said that would be the day after the Mail; and the present day had been condemned because it was after the Races.

The CHAIRMAN did not attach much weight to the fact that this was the day after the Races; but there was no doubt many gentlemen were still absent in the country. He hoped there would be a quorum at the next meeting, as it would exhibit a great want of public spirit if Municipal affairs were allowed to come to a dead lock from no other reason because sufficient gentlemen were not present at the meetings of Land Renters. He hoped it would never be said Englishmen were too lazy to govern themselves; and might apply the same remark to members of other nationalities.

Mr. F. B. JOHNSON stated that the reason the accounts were not published sooner was his own absence from Shanghai. They had been ready three weeks ago, but had not been laid before the Land Renters—waiting his return to look over them.

SHANGHAI v. HONGKONG RIFLE MATCH.

The following is a register of scores in a small bore match lately shot off between these two Clubs, which resulted in favour of Shanghai by 25 points.

SHANGHAI.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	900 yds.	
W. Kidner...	33	34	25	= 92
W. Pearson..	28	22	14	= 64
				156

HONGKONG.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	900 yds.	
E. L. Woodin.	31	17	30	= 78
T. Turner.....	18	16	19	= 53
				131

KIUKIANG RACES.

THESE races were held on the 24th and 25th ult., and the weather being fine, though very hot, were a success. The duties of starter were efficiently performed by a member of the Hankow Race Club to whom Kiukiang is much indebted, and there was no fault to find with the condition of the course.

Of the ponies running, *Forester* proved himself invincible, notwithstanding the rumours current previous to the races of his inability to get a distance, bleeding at the nose after his gallops, &c., &c. Unfortunately *Safety Valve* did not meet him, or a close spin should have been the result, looking at *Safety's* performance in the Selling Stakes. *Hard Times*, of whom great things were expected, after losing (thanks to his rider), the Ningchow and Visitors' Cups, and winning the Lottery in a canter, cut up badly in the Hsu Wang over his favourite mile and a-half; and *Black Mail* sadly disappointed his backers in the Handicap, the time being seven seconds longer than he won in at Hankow, carrying 7 lbs. more. *Flying Scud* proved himself a fair pony at three-quarters of a mile, and *Crême* ran in improved form on the second day. Of the Hankow "mokes," *Latest Addition* proved himself the good pony his plucky owner always contended he was, and when in good order it will take a trimmer to trot him. The ambitiously named *Melbourne* and *Wild Dayrell* did not show to advantage, being in no sort of condition.

Below is an account of the racing.

FIRST DAY.

GRIFFINS PLATE.—Value $ 100; for all River Ponies that have never run.—¾ mile.

Forester 1
White Sleeve 2
The Casual 3
Wind Mill 0
Melbourne 0

When the flag fell *Forester* took his colours to the fore at a rare bat, and led round the top turn by half a dozen lengths. Here however *White Sleeve* began to draw upon him, and reaching his quarters half way down the straight, a close and punishing struggle ended in favor of *Forester*, who swerved under the whip, by a length. Time 1m. 43sec.

NINGCHOW CUP.—Value $ 100, for all Ponies—owners up.—1 mile. River Ponies 11st. 10lbs. Shanghai and Tientsin 12st. 6lbs.

Latest Addition 1
Hard Times 2
Flying Scud 3
Wild Dayrell 4
Crême de la Crême ..... 5.

Latest Addition held too cheap, was allowed to take a long lead which he never forfeited, *Hard Times* alone getting near him at finish. Won by ½ length. Time 2m. 24sc. *Hard Times* carried 8lbs. over weight.

HACK CUP.—Value $ 75 for all River Ponies Kiukiang owned.—½ mile.

Forester 1
White Sleeve 2
The Casual 3
Wind Mill 0
Green Back 0

Forester jumped off with the lead and going in fine form, won hard held in 1m. 4sc.

LOTTERY CUP.—5 % on Lotteries, for all Ponies.—1½ miles.

Hard Times 1
Flying Scud 2
Creme de la Crême 3

Trying the cutting down game, *Hard Times* forced the pace and going strong and well from end to end had his opponents beaten ¼ of a mile from home, finally winning with great ease in 3m. 39s.

CHALLENGE CUP.—Value $ 150, for all river Ponies.—1 mile.

Safety Valve 1
The Casual 2
Wild Dayrell 3
Rory O'More 0

Won in a walk, *Rory O'More* bolted through the ropes.—Time not taken.

SECOND DAY.

KIUKIANG CUP. —(Handicap), for all Ponies.—Value $ 100—¾ mile.

Creme de la Crême 10st. 4lb. } dead heat.
Flying Scud 10st. 10lb..... }
Wind Mill 10st. 0lb..... 3
Black Mail 10st. 12lb. 4

Wind Mill whose rider was hard at work from the start, cut out the running for ¼ of a mile, when *Flying Scud* went to the fore and looked all over the winner at the half distance; but *Crême* ridden with great judgment and favoured by his light impost caught him in the last stride, and the fiat was a dead heat.—Time 1m. 47s. *Black Mail*, the favourite, last all the way. The Stakes were divided.

VISITORS' CUP.—Value $100, for all river Ponies—owners up 12 st.—1 mile

Forester 1
Hard Times 2
Latest Addition 3
The Casual 0
Wild Dayrell 0

Forester led from start to finish, and though closely pressed by *Hard Times* down the straight, won by ¾ of a length, thus scoring his third win. Time 2m. 23s. *Hard Times* carried 4lbs. over weight.

SELLING STAKES. — A Sweepstakes of $10 each with $50 added for all Ponies. Ponies to be handicapped according to the value entered at.—1½ miles.

Safety Valve .....10st. 8lb.... 1
Crême de la Crême...11 ,, 10 ,, ... 2
Flying Scud .....11 ,, 6 ,, ... 3

Flying Scud overpowering his rider made the pace very strong for the first half mile, *Crême* and *Safety* racing with him for the lead which the latter obtained after passing the Stand the first time round and thence having it all his own way, won in a canter in 3m. 37s., time which could have been bettered by some seconds. The winner entered to be sold for Tls. 50, was knocked down for Tls. 90.

HSU WANG CUP.—Presented for all river Ponies.—1½ miles.

Forester 1
Latest Addition 2
Hard Times 3

Hard Times was served up very warm for this race, there being frequent offers to back him against the field at evens, but he cut it at a mile and a quarter, and the finish was left to *Forester* and *Latest Addition*, the former winning a close race by a neck. The result might have been different had the rider of *Latest Addition* been able to use his whip. Time not taken.

CONSOLATION CUP.—Value $50, for all beaten ponies.—½ mile.

Rory O'More 1
Black Mail 2
White Sleeve 3
The Casual 0
Wind Mill 0
Greenback 0

Won by a head; half a length between second andthird. Time, 1 min. 7 sec.

NINGPO BOOK CLUB.

THE second of a series of lectures in connection with the above institution was given on the evening of Friday, the 24th instant, by the Rev. A. Moule—the Rev. Mr. Knowlton in the chair.

The lecturer commenced by a quotation from the "Princess," in which Tennyson describes a country festival, and how the people flocked to Sir Walter Vivian's "broad lawns, where all the summer's day

> The patient leaders of the Institute
> Taught them with facts. Here were telescopes
> For azure views, and there a group of girls
> In circle waltzed, whom the electric shock
> Disturbed with shrieks and laughter; round the lake
> A little clock-work steamer paddling, plied
> And shook the lilies."

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So, the lecturer remarked, was it evidently the desire of the Committee of the Reading Club to feed the community with facts. Most interesting facts with reference to Ningpo had been presented by Dr. McCartee, a few weeks ago, and further interesting facts would, no doubt, be laid before the community in the next lecture on the list, "The population of China." Nineveh, Gavazzi, the Sanitary Commission, the Drama, and last—but not least—the Magic Lantern. What a mass of useful information and solid facts looming in the distance. The lecturer himself was first to have dealt with facts, a very palpable but not very fragrant nor amiable class of facts, the beggars of Ningpo. Ambitious of a less grovelling subject, and thinking Tennyson one which might be made more interesting, he had changed his subject, and feared that, though the audience might not love the beggars of Ningpo, they might anticipate equally little pleasure or profit from a criticism on poetry. The sound remarks which appeared recently in a review of the Hongkong Magazine, would apply with equal force to a course of lectures—"Every number," said the reviewer, "should contain at least two sound solid articles concerning the country in which we are sojourning." This condition in the course of lectures being fulfilled by Dr. McCartee and others, the lecturer hoped that the subject of Tennyson might excite some passing interest and occupy a poet's corner. The lecturer could, from his own experience, assure those who had not read Tennyson that to read him is no slight comfort and consolation when weary and fatigued. Sometimes in the heat of summer—sometimes in a boat when tired after a hard day's work in the country, the lines of Tennyson soothe like melodious music, and his marvellous descriptive power has been able to banish for the time the burning Ningpo sun of July, cause English trees to whisper round, and brought the sweet breath of home hay fields and home wild flowers over the sea. The lecturer then gave a brief sketch of Tennyson's antecedents and a notice of his home and characteristics, and pointed out how the chief features of the scenery of his native county Lincolnshire, the mere, the sighing reed, with here and there a willow, are reproduced and with musical fidelity photographed in his poems. The great promise manifested in Tennyson's Cambridge prize poem, "Timbuctoo" was dwelt upon, and attention was drawn to those stanzas in 'In Memoriam' in which Cambridge scenery and Cambridge undergraduate life are depicted. His friendship for Arthur Hollam and Professor Maurice, and the poetical fruits of these friendships, his attainment of the dignity of Poet Laureate upon the death of Wordsworth

"The laurel greener from the brows
Of him who uttered nothing base."

were then noticed. The Lecturer had often wondered who Mrs. Tennyson could be—She should be a person of great strength of mind and sweetness of temper, for poets are wont to get abstracted in a most unaccountable manner. They will wear odd clothing, they refuse to put on the collar selected, they prefer a shooting coat with a hole in the elbow to any other garment, they are sometimes late, sometimes early for dinner—now they are in the clouds—now far away at sea. A good constitutional arm in arm the lecturer feared, was a rare treat for the poet's patient wife. Then the husband's poems are full of other loves and ladies, Claribel, Mariana, Eléanore, Adeline, the Gardener's daughter, the Miller's daughter and my cousin Amy, also 130 Elegies composed during 17 years to the Memory of a young College Friend. Was there no time for the wife, no song for her? The Lecturer thought that those beautiful lines at the close of the Miller's daughter referred to the poet's wife, and expressed all his heart's affection.

"Look through mine eyes with thine, true wife
Round my true heart thine arms entwine;
My other dearer life in life
Look through my very soul with thine.
Untouched with any shade of years
May those kind eyes for ever dwell.
They have not shed a many tears,
Dear eyes, since first I knew them well."

The Lecturer then dwelt upon Tennyson's influence and showed how, among many other instances, no less a poet than Mathew Arnold owed one of his most exquisite passages to In Memoriam. Mathew Arnold says—

Now he is dead, His body lies
In the lorn Syrian town
And on his grave with shining eyes
The Syrian stars look down.

This the Lecturer showed was plainly a recollection of Tennyson's description of our Lord's spotless life, in In Memoriam.

"The sin less years
That breathed beneath the Syrian blue."

The Lecturer dwelt at some length upon Tennyson's earlier poems, and pointed out how the place of the Arthurian poems, later developed in the Idylls of the king, was anticipated by Morte d'Arthur and the Lady of Shalott, while Enone and the Lotos Eaters gave a foretaste of that mravellous power of writing vigorous mellifluous blank verse, which charms one in the Idylls and Enoch Arden. The story of the "Princess" was then related, and the University with its

'Sweet girl graduates and their golden hair.'

the intrusion of the lovers, their discovery and expulsion, the war which follows in which Ida's brother Arac rides down Prince Florian, Cyril and all, and victory rests with the Princess, came in for notice and quotation. The Lecturer remarked that the charming songs interspersed in the poem, were not mere songs, but were intimately connected with the main principle of the story. The Princess would have nothing to do with marriage; She hated men and steeled her heart against domestic happiness and the joys and sorrows of a home. The songs especially 'Home they brought her warrior dead,' and 'We fell out my wife and I' give sweetly touching pictures of the sympathy and mighty power of pure love between man and wife, and serve as correctives to the distempered views of the Princess. In Memoriam, Maud, and Enoch Arden next were noticed, and the principal beauties and characteristics of each poem pointed out. The Lecturer remarked that he thought there were too many love stories in Tennyson's poems. Admitting that pure happy love between man and woman was as natural and as beautiful as the sweet scenes of animate and inanimate nature, fragrant as flowers, now bright, now cloudy, as lights and shadows on April days, and admitting also that if it be the office of a poet to draw word pictures of nature, that love stories must come in or the picture be deficient and untrue. Admitting this, the Lecturer still considered that Tennyson's exquisite love stories were either too tropical or too disappointing. Enoch Arden, Edwin Morris, Locksley Hall, Edwin Gray, the Lady of Shalott, were cited in support of this view, and the exceptions, as the Miller's daughter, were few and far between.

Tennyson's power over language and verse and his accuracy of description were next exemplified by quotations. Attention was drawn to the high moral character of his poems &c. St. Agnes Eve, St. Simeon Stylites and other poems were instanced as proofs of his dramatic power, and absence of bigotry. His sense of humour was proved by Amphion and Audley Court. With regard to the Theology of Tennyson's poems, the lecturer disclaimed any intention to preach a sermon, unless he could persuade Tennyson to be the preacher, but it was a fact worthy of notice that many of Tennyson's interpretations of Scripture cast more light upon its meaning than hundreds of conventional sermons &c. As an instance, the the song of "Too late" from the Idyll of Guinevere was cited. The lecturer concluded by a wish for the prosperity of the institution and the community of Ningpo.

Mr. Bowra proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried with applause.

Mr. Murray then announced that the next lecture would be by Revd. Mr. Knowlton, on "the population of China."

CHEFOO.

Below will be found a copy of the Chefoo Residents' reply to Sir Rutherford Alcock's circular regarding Bonded Warehouses.

BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE.
CHEFOO, *April 6th*, 1868.

GENTLEMEN.—I enclose herewith a copy of a despatch I have received from Sir Rutherford Alcock, in which His Excellency directs me to ascertain your opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at this Port.

I shall therefore feel greatly obliged if you will furnish me with a distinct statement of your general or individual views on the matter, for transmission to His Excellency.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sd.) CHAL. ALABASTER,
Vice-Consul.

CHEFOO, 30*th April*, 1868.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 6th of this month, we beg leave to state that in our Memorial of 23rd December 1867, on the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, where reference is made to Article XXV, we have pointed out our wishes on the subject of Bonded Warehouses.

In requesting therein, that Import Duties should be allowed to remain unpaid until the Cargo imported is delivered to buyers, we wished for an early recognition by the Chinese Government of the principle of bonding goods in Warehouses, and in expressing our opinion that it would be an injustice to merchants owning Warehouses to make them store their goods where they would have to pay rent, we wished to point out the reason for our concluding remarks on Article XXV. viz:

"In case Bonded Warehouses are established, merchants having Godowns "should be allowed to have them considered as such, subject to the Government "Supervision."

Should the Chinese authorities assent to the carrying out the principle of Bonded Warehouses in the way we have suggested in the memorial, we consider that their immediate establishment would be most desirable, but if they are not willing to adopt our views, we doubt whether their establishment would be so advantageous.

We entirely adhere to the principle of bonding Goods in Warehouses, and our only hesitation on the subject would be relative to the mode of carrying same into practice.

If bonded Warehouses are established, we would suggest that a committee of Merchants with the Consul and Superintendent of Customs be empowered to decide upon the localities most desirable.

We have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servants,
FERGUSSON & Co.
WILSON CORNABE & Co.
MEADOWS & Co.
J. ABRAHAM.
Agent DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

SUPREME COURT.

May 5th, 1868.

Before C. W. GOODWIN Esq.

R. OSBORNE *v.* D. BURJORJEE

Claim of Tls. 150, for money lent.

The PLAINTIFF deposed that he lent the defendant Tls. 150 on 4th February 1867, which he promised to pay in a month, but had not done so, (defendant's receipt and promissory note handed in.) He (the plaintiff) was one of the trustees in the estate of Dadabhoy & Co., and had advanced Tls. Tls. 650 to the defendant for his maintenance. In the accounts the sum of Tls. 850 was put down to this account, but it was not all advanced, as there were no funds.

The DEFENDANT admitted receiving the money, but contended that as Tls. 850 was put down as owing to him, which he had not received, he was entitled to receive that, before he paid the Tls. 150—which ought not to be paid until the affairs of the estate were settled.

The Court held that the promissory note was sufficient evidence of the debt, and gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Shanghai, May 4th.

Before Sir E. HORNBY.

Re DENT & Co.

Mr. Harwood for the Bankrupts.
Mr. Bird for the Agra Bank.
Mr. Hennan for several Creditors.

Last meeting of Creditors, Bankrupts to apply for their discharge.

Mr. HARWOOD said he was about to present a petition asking for an order to annul the bankruptcy, which had been assented to by all the creditors who had proved. But there had been, he understood, a judgment obtained by the Agra Bank against the estate, and in that case he could not proceed with the petition unless they waived their right.

Mr. BIRD said the Agra Bank were ready to prove their claim. But after some discussion it was eventually agreed by the learned counsel (Mr. B.) that, if a short time only took place between the date of the order to annul the bankruptcy and the signing of the deed, he would take no further steps at present.

Mr. HANNEN remarked that the Chief Justice at Hongkong had made it imperative that the deed should be signed within ten days from the order to annul the bankruptcy. He would therefore ask that the petition be heard at an early date.

The meeting was accordingly adjourned till Thursday.

May 7th.

Mr. HARWOOD renewed his application that the bankruptcy might be annulled.

Mr. HANNEN supported the prayer.

Mr. BIRD having undertaken, on behalf of the Agra Bank, not to enforce their judgment pending the execution of a deed of assignment.

The CHIEF JUDGE annulled the bankruptcy,

Hongkong, April 25th.

Before CHIEF JUSTICE SMALE.

Judgment was delivered on a similar petition in the Hongkong Court, to the following effect.

It having been suggested that further delay may greatly prejudice the interests of the creditors, I accede to their wishes in now giving my decision. I think that the case before me is eminently one in in which I should (following the practice of the Lord Justice Knight Bruce), impose terms on the parties before me as a condition precedent to the order (possibly an irregular one), which I purpose to make, therefore. 1.—Upon the Official Assignee and his two solicitors expressing themselves to be individually satisfied in respect of their fees, and their costs, charges, and expenses, and respectively declaring that they have no claim against the estate in bankruptcy. 2.—And upon Counsel for Messrs. Turing, Kresser, and Lemann undertaking for them that upon their becoming Trustees respectively under any Deed of the bankrupt's estate, they will respectively release and indemnify the Official Assignee in respect of all claims, and suits whatsoever 3.—And upon an undertaking by Mr. Dent, for himself and partners, to execute a Deed which has been produced to the court on their own parts, forthwith as soon as the court in Shanghai shall have annulled the bankruptcy. 4.—And upon counsel for all the creditors who have proved, and for the creditors assenting who have not proved, and for the attornies under powers of attorney of such creditors respectively, undertaking respectively for them and their constituents to execute the same deed within one month after the execution of the said deed by the said bankrupts. 5.—And upon the said Messrs. Turing, Kresser and Lemann undertaking by their counsel within one year from their being respectively appointed trustees to file copies of their accounts as trustees in this court, and so from time to time at the end of every year until all the accounts of the trust shall be closed, with the registrar of this court as of record.

Let this bankruptcy be annulled, with liberty to all persons appearing on this petition to apply to enforce the terms and undertakings aforesaid, and otherwise as they may be advised.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT.

Hankow, 29th April, 1868.

Before W. H. MEDHURST, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul.

S J. GOWER *v.* JERDEIN & Co.

N. A. JOSEPH } *Assessors.*
T. JACKSON }

This was an action to recover Tls. 1.500 on a Sheng En Tao Bank order, which had been handed by the defendants to the plaintiff for account, without being endorsed or guaranteed by them.

The plaintiff argued that a Bank order being a "Chinese instrument," the case should be tried by Chinese law, which holds that the transferrer of a Bank order is under any circumstances liable for its payment in the event of the failure of the Bank.

The defendants on the other hand contended that as the transaction was between foreigner and foreigner it was beyond the range of Chinese law, and further they were prepared to prove that even taking Chinese Custom into consideration the transferrer of an order *for discount* was not liable for its payment unless he had handed a security chop or other guarantee with it. They argued moreover that the understanding at the time the transaction was entered into was, distinctly, that they should take no responsibility, and that therefore it was hardly fair of the plaintiff to turn round now that the Sheng En Tao Bank had failed, and fix the liability on them. The evidence was as follows:—

Petition and answer read.

PLAINTIFF being duly sworn, states;

I have been doing considerable business with Mr. Jerdein, which I can prove. Almost daily letters received from Mr. Stronach acting as agent for Messrs. Jerdein and Co. From the nature of my business with Mr. Jerdein and from letters received from him, I have had the most perfect confidence he would protect me from loss in any transactions I had with him. I have been receiving continually Bank orders from him in payment of loans, some of which were endorsed, others not so. In one instance I was obliged to return him Bank orders to be endorsed, owing to my Compradore not knowing the Bank on whom the orders were given. In another instance a Bank on which he had given orders failed, and in every instance he has come forward and protected me. I therefore had the most complete confidence in transacting business with him. In the beginning of January 1868, Mr. Stronach brought me some Chinese drafts and asked

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me to discount them for him. He stated they were for a Chinaman and I asked if they were endorsed. He said that not being for Jerdein and Co., he could not endorse them, but knowing myself the Chinese custom that the person passing China orders was responsible as well as the Bank, and that therefore Messrs. Jerdein and Co. was perfectly safe and could recover from the Chinaman in the case of any difficulty, I felt confident he would protect me as he had hitherto done, and I discounted the orders. Mr. Stronach then gave me the name of the Chinaman, and I made out a cheque in the Chinaman's name. Some days after Mr. Stronach wrote asking me to discount some more orders, but not caring to do so he came round to see me. He stated the Chinaman was very anxious to get the money, and said he hoped I would discount them and agreed to pay 3 per cent. He gave me no Chinaman's name, but merely sent me the order next day, and requested me to send a cheque. I sent him the cheque at once in favor of Jerdein and Company or bearer. Had Mr. Stronach intended this for a Chinaman, he should have sent the cheque back to be made payable to the Chinaman, as he thereby precluded me from seeing the Chinaman. He endorsed the cheque and received the money for it. On the due date of the Banker's Orders they were presented and dishonored, of which I gave due notice to Jerdein and Co., but as they deny all responsibility, I have been obliged to bring this action.

By Defendant.—I think it was on 15th January, Mr. Stronach called on me asking me to discount an order on the Sheng-eu-Tae Bank for about Tls 1 800, which afterwards proved to be the one in dispute. I stated at the time I did not much care about discounting them. I don't remember saying anything about the risk in taking Native Orders without a foreigner's endorsement. I simply asked if it was endorsed. On former occasions I am not aware whether the orders were endorsed or not. I can't swear to the fact. I have before refused to receive native orders unless endorsed, on my Compradore telling me the Banks were not secure. Mr Stronach stated the orders were not sent on account of Messrs. Jerdein and Co., and so he could not endorse them. I agreed to take the order as it stood. I charged 3 per cent discount. In previous cases I have charged Messrs. Jerdein and Co. from 1½ to 2 per cent. I don't remember how many I have discounted for him at 2 per cent. With Jerdein and Co., it is generally 1½ per cent; with others 2 per cent. I think I first heard of the failure of the Shen-eu-Tae Bank, about the China New Year—say the 28th or 29th January. I have not heard that any one knew of its failure before the 28th.

By Court.—I charge 3 per cent on their order, as I was charging 2½ per cent on foreign goods in my own godown. On Banker's Orders a few days before I charged 2½ per cent on unendorsed orders at Mr. Stonach's request. I told him afterwards when he came about more orders I could not entertain them under 3 per cent. I made a difference between endorsed and unendorsed orders, one being for foreigners and the other for Chinese. In my petition, my statement is that Mr Stronach was acting for Jerdein and Co., by which I mean was acting for Messrs. Jerdein and Co. at the time, and not as signing on behalf of Jerdein and Co.

CHARLTON C. RAINBOW being duly sworn, states; I have been in the habit of receiving orders for Chinese. I can't say whether endorsed or not, but believe they were. If dishonored I look to the Chinamen to whom I sell the goods for payment.

(Mr. JERDEIN objects to question as irrelevant.) I have had an instance where the orders have not been paid by the Bank, in that case I recovered from the Chinaman who gave the Orders.

THOMAS F. BALLANCE.—I have been in the habit of receiving Bank Orders. If for goods, I fell back on the purchasers.

Mr. JERDEIN makes same objection as above.

By Defendant.—I have discounted Orders for Chinamen. I don't see I am called on to give information as to my business. In those instances I don't recollect receiving any guarantee written or implied for the safety of the Order. I don't know if my Compradore did or did not when receiving Orders for Foreigners. I don't remember whether they were endorsed or not, it is now so long ago.

JAMES AITKEN.—Have been in the habit of receiving Bank orders. I presume they were secured to me by the person that gave them. If received for goods I of course fell back on the person that gave them. I have had cases where the orders were dishonoured by the Bank and have recovered from the man who gave them. I always look upon the man that gives the orders as responsible if Bank fails.

By Defendant.—I always presume the orders were secured or endorsed, but not reading Chinese I can't tell. I have occasionally been in the habit of getting native orders discounted; and have always, I think, endorsed them. The current rate of the day has been usually charged, varying from 1 to 1½ per cent per month on endorsed orders. I have never got orders discounted for Chinamen, on which I have not put my endorsement. I first heard of the failure of Sheng Eu Tae Bank about the end of January; not before.

THOS. M. DRYSDALE.—I have been in the habit of receiving Chinese Bank Orders, not endorsed by the persons who gave them except on special occasions. As a rule they are not endorsed. I look to the Bank for payment at due date, if the Bank fails then to the giver of the order. I have had instances where the Bank has not paid—in the case of Sung Mow Jucom and some Chinese. When I have not recovered from the Bank I always look to the giver of the order.

By Defendant.—This refers exclusively to sale of goods. I know the orders have not been stamped or endorsed, from what my Compradore told me. I don't know what chop passes between my Compradore and the dealer in any transaction I have They may give chops or guarantees, but I am not aware of it. I have got Bank Orders discounted, in such cases I have sometimes endorsed them, sometimes not, generally did so. Of late have endorsed them, when not, a special guarantee was understood. The rate of discount with endorsement or guarantee has lately been 1½ to 2 per cent sometimes 1¼ per cent. Have not lately had any discounted for Chinamen either with or without endorsement. First heard of failure of Sheng Eu Tae Bank from the Consul's circular.

YOW LONG, Compradore to Mr. Gower, being duly warned to speak the truth—

When a Chinaman pays an Order it is not the custom to endorse it. The same rule holds good in discounting Orders or paying for Goods. If the Bank fails, the giver of the Order must fail and *vice versa*. If both fail nothing can be recovered. Witness states a case in which he was made responsible for an Order which was unendorsed although he was absent at the time and the transaction was through his Agent. Plaintiff wishes to put in documents in support of the confidence he had in Defendants.

The COURT declares this unnecessary.

Plaintiff puts in translation of letter from the Taoutai in answer to letter from Consul, asking what the legal rate of interest according to Chinese custom was, also alludes to judgment given in his favor by Taoutai against Messrs. Jerdein and Co's Compradore on certain Bank Orders discounted in a similar manner through Messrs. Jerdein and Co. Also produces a guarantee from said Compradore holding himself responsible for account. Plaintiff also quotes Byles upon Bills page 156, Chap. XI., that a Banker may recover the amount paid on a Cheque on a Bank that has failed.

Plaintiff's case closed.

HENRY S. STRONACH being duly sworn states—I was left in charge of Messrs. Jerdein and Co.'s business in January last, when Mr. Jerdein went to Shanghai. On 15th January, a Chinaman came and offerde to buy some Spanish Stripes. I said I would sell them for Sycee. He said he could only give Sycee if I would get some Sheng-eu-Tae Orders discounted. I said I would try and get it done and went to Mr. Gower and asked him to discount them. I told him I hold a Sheng-Eu-Tae Order I wished discounted for a Chinaman; on which he made some remarks on the risk of taking are Order without a Foreigner's endorsement. I said I could not endorse the Order for Jerdein and Co. or otherwise guarantee it. Mr. Gower eventually consented to take the Order on the understanding that the Order was for Tls. 1,500. I believe the Order produced is the one. I did not commit myself to any responsibility to lead Mr. Gower to attach it to Jerdein and Co. I said distinctly it was for a Chinaman. Mr. Gower charged 3 per cent per month. I have got Orders discounted from Mr. Gower for Jerdein and Co. before at 1½ per cent pam. if endorsed. I obtained a Loan on the 22nd or 23rd of January from Mr. Gower for a Chinaman on Chow Chow Cargo in his Godown at 1½ per cent. The Chinaman gave his own Promissory Note. In former cases Mr. Gower insisted on Jerdein and Co. endorsing Orders before he discounted them. My impression certainly was that Mr. Gower charged the extra 1½ per cent on account of the risk of the Orders not being endorsed by Jerdein and Co. I believe Mr. Gower entertained the same view. The man who gave the Order paid the discount. I collected the money and placed it to the Credit of the Chinaman. I had not the least idea that the Sheng-Eu-Tae Bank was insolvent or in difficulties when I took the Orders to Mr. Gower. On the contrary I took an order and paid for it on my private account. I first heard the Bank had failed on the 28th. I think I have not since heard that any one knew of the stoppage before that. I know of an order being paid in January—one of our own on the 23rd January for Tls. 430.

By Plaintiff.—Nearly all the business between Jerdein & Co. and the Plaintiff was done by me. The letter put in is mine. The Chinaman came on 15th Jany. with a final application on the 16th. I sent you that letter (mentioned in answer) I gave no Chinaman's name. I accepted the cheque and cashed it as stated above and handed the money to the Chinaman. It was eventually retained, the Chinaman getting the goods. I don't recollect the pepper transaction being a favor to myself. I think as a general rule it was not the case when 1½ per cent was charged that a balance of goods remained with Mr. Gower as security.

By Court.—In letter of 15th January the words "as before" refer to previous discounting orders for a Chinaman. Not our usual practice.

RICHARD MAXWELL.—I am manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank here. I have discounted native bank orders largely for foreigners and natives, up to August last year, on behalf of the Bank, and since then on my private account. I very rarely had to discount orders for Chinese at all They generally had foreign endorsements. In one or two instances, about last December, on private account there was a security chop taken. I have often taken what my compradore called good orders without security chop; but in dealing with foreigners I have always required endorsements. I don't know if the form (F) is the one my compradore takes, as I can't read Chinese; it looks like it. If my compradore told me an order was good I would take it without guarantee. I have always dealt with Bank orders as bills of exchange or promissory notes. I can't say whether three per cent. per month is an extraordinary rate with a foreign endorsement or guarantee. It depends upon circumstances. I believe I have charged three per cent. per mensem with foreign endorsement; but I have no recollection of the precise case or cases. I think it an exceptional rate. I heard of the failure of the Sheng-Eu-Tae Bank about China New Year.

By Plaintiff.—I cannot say whether it is usual to take security chops (like F) with Bank Orders, but in my own experience I have taken them without security chops. I would not take for the Bank any Orders from any foreign firm without endorsement. In the case of Sheng-Eu-Tae Orders I have received the money from the persons who gave me the Orders. Some of these were not guaranteed. The rate of discount about China New Year is about 2 per cent for foreigners and 3 per cent or more for Chinese.

WILLIAM Y. POPE.—I am Acting Agent for Chartered Bank. Last year the Bank was in the habit of discounting Native Orders, for foreigners; not for Chinese in my time. There was always a guarantee or endorsement given. I speak of the time since I have been here. Without such conditions the Orders would not be received. We treated them as Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes. I think 3 per cent per mensem, an extraordinary rate. I don't think I have ever charged it. I think there must have been some special reason for the charge. We never discount for Chinese.

By Plaintiff.—I arrived here in the end of May last year, from that time we have not discounted orders for Chinese.

By the Court.—The market rate of money at the end of January, was 1½ @ 2 per cent for foreigners. I don't know what the rate with Chinese was. I was offered Sheng-Eu Tae orders at 3 per cent per mensem, but declined them.

By Defendant.—I never charged more than 1½ per cent in January. I don't recollect charging 1 per cent—but I may have done so.

By Plaintiff.—I charged more or less interest according to the security.

By Defendant.—I had the orders endorsed as additional security from foreigners, that I might recover from them.

TANG-HSIE-PING, Compradore to Messrs. Mills and Birdseye. Last year I got money on Bank Orders from the Chartered Mercantile Bank—not this year. When I got it, I gave a security chop like F. That is always the custom there. It is only the custom with foreign houses. All Bank Orders are like the ones put in by Mr. Gower. None of these have endorsements. Bank Orders among Chinese are endorsed when the Bank is not trusted. If there is no security chop, and the Bank fails, the parties who trusted to the Bank must take their chance. If there is a security chop the man who gives it is liable.

SIN-CHONG.—Compradore to Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. It is the custom among foreigners here in giving money on Bank orders to require security chop. Among Chinese it depends upon circumstances. If the parties are intimate a mere entry in a book is sufficient; if not, a special arrangement is made. If there is no security chop and the Bank fails, the holder of the order must take his chance. The papers produced are customary orders among Chinese. They are none of them stamped except with Bank stamps. It is not customary among Chinese, where relations are friendly, to require stamp or endorsement in passing Bank orders.

Mr. S. STRONACH recalled. My impression when I made the arrangement with Mr. Gower was that the rate of 3 per cent per month was charged on account of my not endorsing, but he made no offer of a lower rate if I did endorse.

Judgment for defendants. Costs divided.

Correspondence.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—Your readers no doubt perused with much satisfaction the Notification No. 62 issued by the Commissioner of Customs on the 23rd day of April, wherein the Community are apprised of the duty upon tea dust being placed at Taels. 1.25 per pecul, and for this concession, Foreign merchants no doubt will accord to the Inspector General of Customs full praise for the act of liberality bestowed.

I do think however, that the latter portion of the Notification No. 62 should not be allowed to pass by in silence, and some remonstrance be made to the proper authorities against the fulfilment to the letter of the threat therein put forth. I refer to the following:—"And in event of the discovery of a false declaration of quality or the substitution of superior teas for inferior tea dust, the whole parcel reported for shipment or discharge shall be then and there confiscated."

Is this business community of English, American, and German Merchants composed of respectable firms, or are they considered by the Chinese authorities through their foreign mouth-pieces, as cut throats or smugglers, that they should have such slurs, and uncalled for suspicions cast upon them, and published to the world at large.

Such a Notification the Customs authorities can, if they see fit, issue among their own honest and unblemished subjects, but for one, I protest against such audacity—to use a very mild word—being assumed by the Commissioner of Customs. Suppose my Agent at Hankow transmits to me what purports to be a true invoice of Tea Dust, valued by him, within the value of Taels 15 per pecul, and I thereupon apply to make entry at the Customs here accordingly. If upon examination of the Article here, the officials report that in their estimation it is worth Taels 15½ per pecul, or more, my property is at once "there and then to be confiscated"—and past all hope of redress before my Consul, I presume, as the body of Foreign Consuls seem to make no objections to the repetition of such an obnoxious Notification in the Public Prints. Would it not be treating the Foreign Community upon whom the Customs Authorities and their Foreign employés are directly dependent for their support, with a little more respect, if, instead of saying "*there and then confiscating*" they were notified that their Tea Dust would be "*liable to confiscation.*"

The Notification may never affect me in any way or shape, but really I cannot but think the Customs Authorities should show a little more respect towards their valuable constituents,—the Foreign merchants—than is apparent in the Notification in question. Perhaps, however, the same objection has been taken note of by the Chamber of Commerce, and in due time we shall see some protest forthcoming,

S. P. Q. R.

27th April, 1868.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			302,613.14	359.06	199.77	303,181.87	5,226.60	329.20	30,190.81	7,099.56	1,821.57	10,075.37	21,244.94	77,027.72
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	302,613.14	359.06	199.77	303,181.87	5,226.60	329.20	30,190.81	7,099.56	1,821.57	10,075.37	21,244.94	77,027.72

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	570.85	41,892.08	6,785.99	483.66	3,579.50	8,748.17	11,337.39	73,229.64
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	570.85	41,892.08	6,785.99	483.66	3,579.50	8,748.17	11,337.39	73,229.64

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			6,093.96	..	45,833.10	51,927.03	..	125.63	2,333.76	407.51	357.20	..	123.75	3,267.81
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6,093.96	..	45,833.10	51,927.03	..	125.63	2,333.76	407.51	357.20	..	123.75	3,267.81

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	29442 190	8870 27	367 ..	547 14	39229 231	8817 115	48047 346
Total	29632	8897	367	561	39460	8932	48393

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as last Report		293.90	..	290.00	12,154.17	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	18,116.72
Anna Maria	May 2	..	..	..	276.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		293.90	..	290.00	12,430.17	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	18,116.72

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2nd, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	330	330.00	29	34.80	59	70.80	13	13.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	2	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	332	332.00	29	34.80	59	70.80	13	13.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	27	27.00	124	148.80	30	36.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Hongkong.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	76	76.00	35	35.00	72	72.00	17	17.00	173	173.00	..	..	71	71.00	..	..	444	444.00
Patna	1	1.20	..	..	2	2.40	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	14	16.80	..	..	18	21.60
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	20	24.00	..	..	13	15.60	..	..	35	42.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.00	..	..	3	3.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	77	77.20	35	35.00	74	74.40	20	20.60	193	197.00	..	..	101	106.40	..	..	500	510.60

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Lay Days.	Rates.	Remarks.
Spray	British	Schr.	225	To Tientsin	15	$ 0.55	Per picul.
Alice Thompson	,,	Barque	308	,, ,,	20	0.55	,,
Hector	N.-Ger.	Schr.	189	,, ,, Newchwang and back	—	0.82½	,,
Alice Thompson	British	Barque	308	,, Newchwang and back	20	0.30	,,
Niagara	French	,,	743	,, ,, ,,	30	0.30	,,
Nipon	N.-Ger.	,,	472	,, ,, ,,	27	0.30	,,
Napoleon III	British	Ship	780	,, ,, ,,	35	0.30½	,,
Hugo and Otto	N.-Ger.	Barque	350	,, ,, ,,	20	0.37½	,,
Oberon	,,	,,	282	,, ,, ,,	20	0.37½	,,
Mikado	,,	,,	340	,, ,, ,,	20	0.32½	,,
				Or Chefoo ,,	20	0.27½	,,
Glenshee	British	,,	319	To Nagasaki and back	20	1,700.00	In full.
John Eyston	,,	,,	348	,, Keelung ,,	20	4.50	Per ton.
Royal Saxon	,,	Ship	799	,, Foochow ,,	25	4.25	,,
Guiding Star	,,	Barque	415	,, Swatow ,,	38	3,000.00	In full.
Soon Hong	,,	Brig	—	,, Tamsui, Chefoo, Newchwang and Hongkong	35	1.00	Per picul.
Peklin	American	Barque	505	Hongkong to San Francisco, via Manila	20	11,000.00	In full.
Clara Babuyan	British	,,	357	Nagasaki to London	30	£ 3.12.6	Per ton.

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SHANGHAI, MAY 9, 1868.

IMPORTS.

OUR last issue was on May 4th since when we have no Mail arrived. The Telegrams by Mr. Grant's line report the Manchester market excited; and from London, Silk is quoted rather firmer.

From Tientsin accounts are very unfavorable, the rebels were in close proximity, and are actually in possession of Taku. Merchandize is being sent away in the steamers from Tientsin, and the trade of the port was suspended.

The arrivals have been the *Elizabeth A. Oliver* and *Gossamer* from London.

The *Eliza Shaw* has gone to Hankow to load new season's teas direct for London. The next inward Mail is due here on the 11th.

SOFT GOODS.—The business done in Piece Goods during the past fortnight has again been very limited; the race holidays, combined with gloomy advices from Hankow and Tientsin, having tended to restrict transactions. Late telegrams from England, quoting 8.4 lbs. Shirtings at 12s. 6d. per piece have naturally caused holders to be very firm, but little or no change has been made in the prices offered by the native dealers. 7 lbs. Shirtings are nominally worth Tls. 1.90 *a* 1.95 per piece and 8 lbs. Tls. 2.23 *a* 2.29 per piece, at which rates it would be difficult to effect large sales. 9.10 *a* 12 are scarce, and high prices will be obtained for the first goods offered.

Sales of Grey Shirtings from first hands during the fortnight are estimated at 25,000 *a* 30,000 pieces. Stocks have been augmented by two arrivals from England, and by supplies sent from Yokohama and Hongkong.

T-CLOTHS.—Have declined in value, specially the best makes, and a reduction of 5 to 7 cts. per piece has been established. 6 lbs. may be quoted Tls. 1.45 to 1.80. and 7 lbs. Tls. 1.70 to 2.10 per piece at which there is only a small enquiry. 8 lbs. 36 inch have met with some attention, but the arrival of supplies from England and Hongkong has prevented any change in value.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Have been in less favor and prices show a fall. This has been mainly caused by the bad accounts from the northern markets, as supplies are far from heavy, and not more than should be wanted at this season of the year.

DRILLS, JEANS, & SHEETINGS.—Have, owing to northern advices, been slightly quieter.

IN FANCY GOODS.—Plain and dyed, there is no change to note—and the business done has been extremely small.

WOOLLENS, FIGURED ORLEANS.—Have again gone out of favor, and a concession in price is necessary to effect even small sales.

SPANISH STRIPES.—Have found buyers to a small extent at low rates.

OF LASTINGS, CRAPE LUSTRES, & PLAIN LUSTRES.—A few sales are reported at unchanged prices.

MEDIUM, BROAD, & HABIT CLOTHS.—Are very difficult to place even at reduced figures.

CAMLETS.—Only a few colors have been asked for at last prices, and the demand is almost entirely of a retail character.

LONG ELLS.—Have been dealt in to a fair extent, and prices show a further rise, with but few sellers. There seems every prospect of a further advance.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Dye woods easy of sale at quotations, Mangrove bark enquired for none in stock, other cargo without animation.

SUGAR.—Further depressed; buyers offering 2 mace below quotations. Imports for past fortnight, Brown 32,058 piculs; White 42,722 piculs. Exports, 9,613 piculs Brown, 5,098 White.

COALS.—The *E. A. Oliver* brings 270 tons English, and the *John Norman* about 240 tons American. Cargo quotations from ship here: Cardiff, Tls. 11.5.0 per ton, nominal: English, Tls. 10.0.0 per ton, nominal: North Wales, Tls. 11.0.0 per ton, nominal: American, Tls. 13.0.0 *a* 13.5.0 per ton, nominal: Australian, Newcastle Tls. 10.5.0 per ton, nominal, Sydney Tls. 11.5.0 per ton nominal: Japan, Tls. 7.5.0 per ton: Formosa, Tls. 7.0.0 *a* 7.5.0 per ton. The arrivals of all kinds for April amount to 10,432 tons against 9,690 tons for April 1867, 4,307 tons in 1866, and 3,900 tons same month in 1865.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 75.1.0. EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—			
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.9.0 to	1.9.5
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	"	2.2.3 "	2.2.9
9 to 9.12 lbs.	"	2.7.0 "	3.2.5
WHITE SHIRTINGS	"	..... "	.....
56 Reed	"	2.0.5 "	2.1.5
60 "	"	2.2.0 "	2.2.5
64 "	"	2.3.0 "	2.4.0
66 "	"	2.4.5 "	2.5.2
72 "	"	2.6.5 "	2.7.0
80 *a* 84 Reed	"	3.0.0 "	3.1.0
T-CLOTHS—			
6 lbs.	"	1.4.5 "	1.8.0
7 lbs.	"	1.7.0 "	2.1.0
8 to 8.4 lbs.	"	2.3.0 "	2.8.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.2.5 "	4.4.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	"	3.7.0 "	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	"	4.4.0 "	4.5.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.0.0 "	4.2.0
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	"	3.7.0 "	3.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.6.5 "	0.7.0
Brown	"	0.6.5 "	0.7.0
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2.3.0 "	2.3.5
Dyed,	"	..... "	
BROCADES—			
White, 40 yds.	"	2.4.0 "	2.4.5
Dyed,	"	2.5.0 "	2.9.0
DAMASKS. Dyed, 40 yds.	"	4.5.0 "	5.1.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	"	2.7.0 "	2.8.0
CHINTZ—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Assorted,	"	1.5.0 "	1.9.5
Blue	"	1.5.0 "	1.6.0
Brown	"	2.3.0 "	.....
Scarlet	"	"	
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	"	2.2.5 "	2.4.0
VELVETS—			
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.0 "	0.2.2
Blue, 22 in.	"	0.2.1 "	0.2.2
VELVETEENS—			
Black, 18 in.	"	0.1.6 "	0.1.6½
26 in.	"	0.2.4 "	0.2.5
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 41 in.	℔ pc.	1.9.0 "	2.2.0
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	"	0.7.5 "	1.0.0
CAMLETS, English—			
S. 56 yds.	℔ p.	13.0.0 "	13.5.0
S S	"	12.5.0 "	13.0.0
S S S	"	10.0.0 "	10.5.0
SPANISH STRIPES,	℔ yd.	0.5.8 "	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	"	0.9.0 "	1.1.0
LONG ELLS—			
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.3.0 "	6.5.0
" C P H	"	6.4.0 "	6.4.5
Assorted, H H	"	6.5.0 "	6.6.0
" C P H	"	"	
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	11.5.0 "	12.2.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	8.0.0 "	8.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	"	4.5.0 "	4.7.0
ORLEANS—			
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.5.0 "	3.8.0
Plain, 30 yds.	"	3.3.0 "	3.5.0

IRON—			
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	2.6.0 "	.....
Hoop	"	2.4.0 "	2.5.0
Flat and Round	"	2.6.0 "	.....
LEAD	℔ pl.	6.3.5 to	6.6.0
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.8.0 "	5.0.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.0.0 "	4.5.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.0.5 "	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	3.5.0 "	7.0.0
PEPPER—			
Black	℔ pl.	5.6.0 "	5.8.0
White	"	8.5.0 "	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—			
Cochin China		3.0.0 "	3.3.0
Singapore	"	2.4.0 "	2.6.0
RATTANS—			
Straits, common	"	2.2.0 "	2.4.0
Banjermassing	"	4.2.0 "	4.4.0
SAPAN WOOD—			
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	"	2.6.0 "	2.9.0
6 *a* 7 " "	"	2.1.0 "	2.4.0
SANDAL WOOD—			
South Sea Island	"	3.5.0 "	3.7.0
Malabar	"	12.0.0 "	13.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—			
Singapore and Penang	"	2.0.0 "	.....
Siam	"	..... "	.....
TIN—			
Straits	℔ pl.	19.0.0 to	19.5.0
Malacca	"	20.0.0 "	21.0.0
RICE—			
Arracan and Rangoon	"	..... "	.....
Siam, Cargo	"	1.0.0 "	1.2.0
good to finest white	"	..... "	.....
Saigon	"	..... "	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	"	1.20 "	.....
good to fine	"	1.50 "	.....
Chinese	"	1.2.0 "	1.6.0
Japan	"	1.3.0 "	.....
SUGAR—			
Black, Swatow and Amoy	"	2.0.0 "	2.3.0
Formosa	"	2.0.0 "	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	"	3.0.0 "	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	"	3.1.0 "	3.5.0
Swatow	"	3.5.0 "	3.6.0
Canton	"	2.5.0 "	3.2.0
Manila	"	2.3.0 "	2.8.0
White, common to fair	"	4.1.0 "	4.5.0
medium	"	4.9.0 "	5.3.0
fine to finest	"	6.1.0 "	6.5.0
COALS—			
English	℔ ton	11.0.0 "	.....
American Anthracite	"	13.5.0 "	.....
Sydney	"	11.0.0 "	.....
Japan	"	6.7.5 "	7.5.0

OPIUM.—*Malwa*—There has been little or nothing doing, owing to the presence of the rebels near Tientsin which, it is apprehended, must check demand in that quarter. Quotations have declined to Tls. 500 nominal.

Malwa—The receipt of supplies by the French mail has caused a decline in rates from Tls. 476 to Tls. 465 at which the market closes. *Benares* is a shade lower—say Tls. 463 *a* 464.

	Malwa.	*Patna.*
Stock on April 23rd, 1868	3,625 Chests.	691 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	385 "	84 "
Total	4,010 Chests.	775 Chests.
Deliveries	1,001 "	382 "
Estimated Stocks on May 7th, 1868	3,009 Chests.	393 Chests

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEA.—No business has been transacted since our last issue, and there is no stock remaining. All attention is now directed towards the coming crop, and any information from the Tea districts is looked to with interest. As yet, little is known concerning the extent of the operations, beyond the fact that in some districts the number of Hongs established, and the amount of wealth engaged in the trade is greater than last season. In other countries, however, (those of bad repute) there is a falling off in the number of houses doing business as compared with last year. Regarding the quality of the yield it is impossible to hazard an opinion; but there cannot be a doubt that the weather throughout the districts has been wet in the extreme, and fears have been expressed, on that account, for the condition of it. A few days of fine weather, however, would work a great change in the aspect of affairs, and might convert what would otherwise prove to be a dangerous crop, into one rather the reverse. Picking must have commenced in all the countries ere this. About probable prices nothing is known

GREEN TEA.—The stock is limited to a few hundred half-chests of undesirable kinds, and no business is reported.

SILK.—The business transacted in this market during the past fortnight has been of a very trivial nature, the Settlements being estimated at about 300 bales, chiefly the lower classes of Tsatlees and Taysaams, and a few parcels of Re-reels and Throwns, which have been purchased at prices about the same as those ruling at the close of the previous Mail. Owing to the limited business transacted, the quotations given below may be considered nominal. The Receipts from the Interior during the past two weeks having been in excess of the sales, the Unsold Stock has slightly increased and may be estimated at about 300 to 400 bales, amongst which there is scarcely a parcel of good Silk.

The reports from the Producing Districts respecting the New Crop continue satisfactory, the weather having been fine and warm, and should it remain as propitious during the next two weeks, a considerable increase in the Crop of 1868-69 as compared with that of the past Season is expected. In Haining district the Worms are reported to be in their fourth stage, in Karshing in their third stage, and in their second in Nanzing and neighbourhood. Hank Musters are expected to arrive in about twenty days, and Bale Samples in about a month hence.

	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61
Transactions since last mail are estimated at..	Bales. 300	Bales. 20	Bales. nil.	Bales. 50	Bales. 1,200	Bales. 409	Bales. 2,200	Bales 1,000
Total Settlements for Coast, Europe & India,	35,580	26,570	32,150	24,600	25,402	50,388	63,200	73,300
Unsold Stock is estimated at	400	50	50	1 *a* 200	2,000	600	2,000	5 *a* 6,000

Total Export to date,—

	Raw Silk.	*Thrown.*	*Coarse.*	*Japan.*	Total.
Brought forward from last Report	35,343	441	...	9,412	45,196
April 24th, "Douglas" to Hongkong	217	...	...	101	318
Total	35,560	441	...	9,513	45,514
Season 1866-67	26,559	57	14	12,616	39,246

PRICES—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all chargespaid to England at Exchange, 6s. 1d. per Tael.

London Value per lb. 6th March, 1868.

Tsatlee,—Chop No 1	None.		None.	
" " 2	None.		None.	
" " 3	None.		None.	
Market " 3 & 3½	None.		None.	
" 4	Tls. 425 *a* 450	per picul.	22s. 8d. *a* 24s. 0d.	p.lb. 23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
" 5&com.	Tls. 370 *a* 390	"	19s. 11d. *a* 20s. 11d.	" 19s. 6d. *a* 21s. 6d.
Karshing } Chop No. 1	None.		None.	
Taysaam } " " 2	Tls. 400 *a* 415	"	21s. 5d. *a* 22s. 2d.	" 22s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d.
" " 3	Tls. 365 *a* 380	"	19s. 7d. *a* 20s. 5d.	" 20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
" " 4,5&com.	Tls. 340 *a* 350	"	18s. 4d. *a* 18s. 10d.	" 19s. 0d. *a* 20s. 0d.
Chin Cum } No. 1	None.		None.	
Taysaam } " 2	None.		None.	
" 3	None.		None.	
" 4&com.	Tls. 340 *a* 370	"	18s. 4d. *a* 19s. 11d.	" 17s. 0d. *a* 19s. 0d.
Yuenfa, and } No. 1	None.		None.	
Hainings, } " 2	None.		None.	
" 3	Tls. 430 *a* 450	"	22s. 11d. *a* 24s. 0d.	" 22s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d.
" 4&com.	None.		None.	
Hangchow Tsatlee, inferior	Tls. 400 *a* 415	"	21s. 5d. *a* 22s. 2d.	" 20s. 0d. *a* 22s. 6d.
Sewhings, inferior	None.		None.	
Laeyongs	None.		None.	
Throwns	Tls. 450 *a* 490	"	24s. 0d. *a* 26s. 0d.	" 24s. 0d. *a* 26s. 0d.
Re-reeled Tsatlees	Tls. 530 *a* 570	"	28s. 2d. *a* 30s. 4d.	"
Do. Hainings	Tls. 550 *a* 580	"	29s. 3d. *a* 30s. 11d.	"
Szechuens, good	None.		None.	
Do. common	None.		None.	

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Malacca" has about 230 bales China Silk now engaged.

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EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

The business for this mail was not very important but rates of exchange remain firm for Bank paper, at 6/0, and for private paper, at 6/0¾ to 6/1.

On India rates are very irregular, some first class Bank bills on Bombay were sold at 300, other Banks sold at 302.

On Calcutta, quotations are 302 to 303.

On Hongkong, some sales at 27½.

Dollars show a decline and remain weaker at 75.

Money market tighter.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 10½d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 11¾d. *a* 6s. 0d.	
	Credits, " "	6s. 0½d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 0¾d. *a* 6s. 1d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.65	
Documentary, 6 months' sight,		fcs. 7.65½	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 302 to 303	per 100 Taels.
On Bombay— " " "		Rs. 301	"
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		27½	per cent discount.
" Private, 15 days' sight,		27¾ *a* 28	"

Bullion :—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 169 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver.—111.4 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars.—75.0.0.

Carolus Dollars.—77.1.0.

Copper Cash.—1,490 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 2, 1868.

IMPORTS.

At close of last mail we were able to signalize a slightly healthier feeling in this market, which has not since been checked. During the last few days especially, the import dealers have shown more confidence, and though little business has been done, there has been more talk about it. Cotton Yarn has been quitted to a fair amount, the lower prices tempting speculators. 16-24s and 28-32s remain the favorite counts. Stocks have lately been largely increased, or perhaps we should not have again to report a fall. Holders of Grey Shirtings have shown more firmness and little real business has been done, deliveries having been to a great extent for re-export. In Woollens, good assortments of Camlets have been readily saleable. Black is worth $17.50 to $18, Scarlet $18.50 to 19. Inferior Cloth (Unions) at $0.60 to $0.80 per yard; Pilot Cloth at $0.80 to $0.95. The demand for Blankets has fallen off. For Fancy Goods there has been no enquiry. Foreign Rice is out of demand, as are also Sugar and Cotton. The trade in Arms continues brisk.

The "Fire Queen" arrived to increase our stocks on the 26th ulto.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
Cotton Yarn—			Camlets—	
Nos. 16 to 24	₱ pcl.	39.00 to 40.00	S	₱ pc. 16.00 to 17.00
28 to 32	"	42.00 " 43.00	S S	" 15.50 " 16.00
38 to 42	"	39.00 " 40.00	S S S	" 13.00 " 14.00
Grey Shirtings—			B B B	" 16.00 " 17.00
7.0 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.30 " 2.35	Orleans—	
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	"	2.80 " 2.85	Plain	" 3.75 " 5.00
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	"	2.80 " 2.90	Figured	" 4.30 " 5.00
White Shirtings—			Mousseline de Laine—	
56 to 60 reed	"	3.10 " 3.20	30 yds., 30 in.	" 6.00 " 8.00
64 to 72 "	"	3.50 " 3.70	Long Ells	" 8.00 " 9.50
68 to 72 "	"	3.70 " 4.10	Lastings	" 13.00 " 16.00
T-Cloths—			Lustres	" 4.00 " 5.50
6 to 7 lbs.	"	1.90 " 2.00	Blankets	₱ lb. 0.55 " 0.60
8 lbs.	"	2.10 " 2.30	Iron Nail Rod	₱ pl. 3.00 " 3.50
Turkey Red Cloth, 24 yds.	"	2.80 " 3.10	Lead	" 7.00 " 7.75
Spotted Shirtings—			Tin	" 17.00 " 18.00
White	"	3.25 " 3.50	Tin Plates	" 8.00 " 8.50
Dyed	"	3.40 " 3.60	Cotton—	
Brocades—			Ningpo Nominal.	" ..... " .....
White	"	3.25 " 3.50	Shanghai "	" ..... " .....
Dyed	"	3.40 " 3.60	Tientsin "	" ..... " .....
Velvets—			Sugar, Canton—	
Black	"	9.25 " 9.75	White, No. 1	₱ 7.00 " 7.50
Assorted	"	8.00 " 9.00	No. 2	" 6.50 " 6.75
Tappachelass—Single warp	"	3.00 " 3.30	Brown, No. 1	" 4.50 " 4.75
Do. Double warp	"	3.80 " 4.20	Rice (China)	" ..... " .....
Chintzes	"	2.20 " 2.60	Sapan Wood	" 1.50 " 2.00
Handkerchiefs	₱ doz.	0.75 " 1.00	Rhubarb	₱ box. 7.00 " .....

EXPORTS.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
Silk—			Tea—	
Mybash and Siushu Best	₱ pl.	870 to 920	Fine	₱ pl. 31.00 to 33.00
Mybash and Siushu Medium	"	640 " 740	Good medium	" 28.00 " 30.00
Mybash and Siushu Inferior	"	820 " 850	Medium	" 24.00 " 26.00
Koshu, best	"	770 " 825	Good common	" 22.00 " 24.00
medium	"	660 " 720	Seaweed, fine cut green	" 5.50 " 6.00
inferior	"	580 " 620	" " brown	" 3.90 " 4.25
Ida, good, long hanks	"	... " ...	Large uncut green	" 3.00 " 3.40
inferior "	"	... " ...	" brown	" 1.60 " 2.00
Oshu, best,	"	840 " 890	Cuttle Fish, No. 1	" 14.00 " 14.50
medium	"	720 " 790	" 2	" 11.00 " 11.50
inferior	"	600 " 650	Dried Shrimps	" 13.00 " 14.50
Sodai, best,	"	750 " 790	Mushrooms	" 45.00 " 48.00
medium	"	680 " 730	Tobacco, No. 1	" 14.00 " .....
inferior	"	600 " 650	Gall Nuts	" 8.00 " 8.50
Atchezen, best,	"	690 " 730	Vegetable Wax	" 16.00 " 17.00
medium	"	600 " 650	Ginseng, (50 pcs. per catty)	" 1.50 " 4.20
inferior	"	450 " 550	Rape Seed	" 3.90 " 4.00
Hatchojee, medium	"	... " ...	Rape Seed Oil	" 8.90 " 10.00
inferior	"	... " ...	Camphor	" 22.00 " 23.50

Exchange.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 3d⅞:—6 months' sight, 4s. 5d. Credit Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 5¼d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 5½d. Documentary 4 months' sight, 4s. 5¼d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 5¾d. to 4s. 4½d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 73½. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 73¾ to 74. Hongkong,—10 days' sight Bank, ½ per cent discount. Private 1 per cent discount. Paris, Bank, 4 months' sight, 5.52½ — 6 months' sight, 5.55. Boos, 295.

Freights — To London, per sailing vessel, nothing leading. To New York do., £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., $15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., $45 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

HANKOW, MAY 1, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The last issue of this report was dated 17th ulto., and the demand for all descriptions of Manufactured Goods has since been unusually restricted.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—			Woollens—Continued.	
7 to 7½ lbs.	₱ pc.	1.9.5 to 1.9.8	Camlets, English, S	₱ pc 13.3.0 to 13.5.0
8¼ "	"	2.2.4 " 2.2.8	S S	" 13.1.0 " 13.3.0
10 "	"	3.0.0 " 3.1.0	Common	" 11.0.0 " 12.0.0
White Shirtings—			B B B	" 16.5.0 " 17.0.0
56 to 60 reed	"	2.2.0 " 2.2.5	Lastings	" 11.6.0 " 12.8.0
64 to 66 "	"	2.4.0 " 2.5.0	Long Ells—	
68 to 72 "	"	2.6.0 " 2.8.0	H H Scarlet	" 6.4.0 " .....
T-Cloths—			Assorted	" 6.7.0 " 6.8.0
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide	"	1.3.0 " 1.3.5	G G "	" 6.5.0 " 6.7.0
7 to 7½ " 32 "	"	1.8.0 " 2.0.5	G G Scarlet	" 6.2.0 " 6.3.5
8 to 8½ " 36 "	"	2.2.0 " 2.5.0	Metals—	
Drills—			Lead	₱ pl. 6.7.0 " 6.9.5
American, 40 yds.	"	4.2.0 " 4.3.0	Tin	" 20.0.0 " 20.5.0
English, 40 yds.	"	3.9.0 " 4.2.0	Raw Cotton	" 16.0.0 " 21.0.0
Handkerchiefs, Brown	₱ doz.	0.6.0 "	Sugar—	
Spotted Shirtings—			Brown, Canton	" 3.0.0 " 3.4.0
White	₱ pc.	2.3.0 " 2.3.5	Amoy, &c.	" 2.8.0 " 3.0.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.3.0 " 2.4.5	Manila	" 2.9.0 " 3.1.0
Brocades—			White, No. 1	" 5.4.0 " 5.5.0
White	"	2.4.0 "	No. 2	" 4.8.0 " 5.1.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.4.5 " 2.8.5	Japan Produce—	
Damasks—			Seaweed, Long	" 3.2.0 " 3.4.0
White	"	4.0.0 "	Cut	" 4.0.0 " 5.8.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	4.5.0 " 5.0.0	Isinglass	" 24.0.0 " 40.0.0
Chintz, Assorted	"	1.4.5 " 1.6.5	Mushrooms	" 33.0.0 " 34.0.0
Velvets—			Cuttle Fish	" 13.0.0 " 13.2.5
18 in. Black	₱ yd	0.1.6.5 " 0.17.5	Straits Produce—	
22 in. Black	"	0.2.1 " 0.2.2	Pepper, Black	" 5.7.0 " 6.0.0
Orleans Cloth—			Rattans	" 3.8.0 " 4.6.0
Plain	₱ pc.	... " ...	Sandalwood, old	" ..... " .....
Figured	"	3.3.0 " 3.6.5	" new	" 6.0.0 " 6.5.0
Woollens—			Sapanwood	" 2.5.0 " 3.2.0
Spanish Stripes	₱ yd.	0.5.8 " 0.6.2	Opium—	
Habit Cloth	"	1.0.0 " 1.3.0	Malwa new	₱ ch. 530 " ...
Medium Cloth	"	0.9.0 " 1.2.0	old	" ... " ...
Broad Cloth	"	1.2.0 " 1.5.0	Patna—	" 515 " ...

EXPORTS.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Oils—			Rhubarb, Szechuen	₱ pl. 3.5.0 " 4.5.0
Sow-yow, 73 catties	₱ tub	4.7.0 to 4.8.0	Tobacco—	
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	"	4.1.0 " 4.3.0	Green	" 42.0.0 " 43.0.0
Pa-Tong-yow	₱ pl.	4.7.0 " 4.8.0	Yellow	" 17.0.0 " 29.0.0
Chayow	"	5.8.0 " 6.0.0	Leaf	" 6.0.0 " 6.5.0
Tallow	₱ pc.	6.5.0 " 7.0.0	Hemp—	
Fungus	₱ pl.	23.0.0 " 23.5.0	White	" 11.50 " 12.5.0
Wax—			Green	" 9.7.0 " 10.0.0
White	"	305.0.0 " 310.0.0	Safflower, Szechuen	" 65.0.0 " 97.0.0
Yellow	"	55.0.0 " 70.0.0		

Exchange :—On London, Bank, demand, 6s. 0½d. per tael., 6 months' sight, 6s. 2½d. per tael. Credits, 6s. 4d. On Hongkong, Bank, demand 30 per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank, demand, 3¾ per cent discount. Private 10 days' sight, 3½ per cent discount. Interest on Loans 12 per cent per annum.

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Freights :—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 7 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

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EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

Forty Years' Use of these Medicines
(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken.—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

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Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

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Agents in Shanghai,—Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

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VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

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The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

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N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—

Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspbery Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend "THE ABERDEEN SAUCE," And "THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

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HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

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Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

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CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

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Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

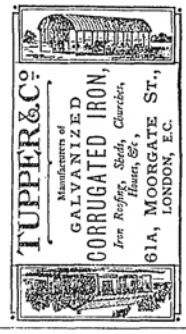
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.



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Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS,—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishments and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

17my 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

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He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. PLATE ROUGE SOAP, the ONLY ARTICLE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE A SPEEDY and BRILLIANT POLISH.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP.

Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

LONDON and PARIS.

30se o-a-f 2309 April 1st, 1868.

ENLARGEMENT.

REDUCTION.

WITH a view to increase the usefulness of the *Chinese Newspaper*, and to make it a more complete medium for Advertisers, it has been decided to *Enlarge* the paper and to *Reduce* the charge for Advertisements. The Subscription will remain the same, viz., *Four dollars* per annum,—*Five dollars when posted* to Coast ports or Japan—Post Office rates in addition—if sent to other places. The Advertisements will be 2 dollar cents per character for the first fifty characters, and 1 dollar cent each additional character. It is hoped that this change will greatly stimulate the Circulation. It will at any rate, give Advertisers the opportunity to bring under the Notice of the Chinese, at a most reasonable cost, full particulars of all Merchandise and properties, etc., for sale. The dispatch of vessels—vessels for freight or charter, etc., etc., and prominently to place before the Million, details of improvements on all articles of Manufacture and Machinery. Note well!! The cost of Advertising includes translation. Contracts made if inserted for a term.

North-China Herald Office,
10, Hankow Road.
Shanghai, 31st Jan., 1868

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

CARDS Printed from ESGRAVED COPPER PLATES at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai May, 1863.

At the North-China Herald Office.

Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests.
Compradore Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership.
Ship's Wages List.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 3	Eliza Shaw	Br sb	696	Gaye	Yokohama	April 21	General	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 4	Dupleix	Fr str	872	Noel	Hongkong	... 30	Mails, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
... 4	Elizabeth A. Oliver	Br bnq	619	McQueen	London	Oct. 12	General	Gilman and Co
... 4	Kiobenhavn	Dan bnq	358	Holm	Hakodadi	April 25	do	Glover and Co
... 4	St. Pauls	Siam bnq						
... 4	Robert Rickmers	N.-Ger.bk	422	Ebert	Swatow	... 25	General	Chinese
... 5	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	May 3	do	Russell and Co
... 5	Frohlich	N.-Ger.bg	320	Steinfordt	Swatow	April 25	Sugar	J. M. Nixon, Jr.
... 5	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsellus	Rafles	May 4		Chinese Government
... 6	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 5	General	Russell and Co
... 6	Gossamer	Br sb	734	Thomson	London	Dec. 9	do	Blain and Co
... 6	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tient-in & Chefoo	May 2	do	Russell and Co
... 6	Hector	N.Ger.sch	189	Van Harber	Ningpo	... 3	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 6	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise	... 5		Chinese Government
... 6	Yueng-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drago	Tientsin	... 2	General	Trautmann and Co
... 7	Water Lily	Br bg	218	Barry	Tientsin	April 28	Ballast	Glover and Co
... 7	John Norman	Br bnq	511	Gardiner	New York via H'kong	... 18	General	Frazar and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
May 4	Anna Maria	Br bg	271	Ritchie	Amoy	Cotton etc.	J. S. Baron
... 4	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 5	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdis	Nagasaki & Hiogo	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 5	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	do	Messageries Imperiales
... 5	Marcellus	Br bnq	274	White	Tientsin	Rice	Chapman, King and Co
... 5	Dilkhoosh	Br sb	815	Gedge	Foochow	Sundries	Gilman and Co
... 6	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 6	Emily Flinn	Br sb	1009	Purcell	Callao	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 6	Pekin	Am bnq	595	Seymour	Manila	do	Olyphant and Co
... 6	Manchu	Br str	495	Clark	Tientsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 6	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 6	Alice Thompson	Br bnq	308	Sclavo	Tientsin	General	Frazar and Co
... 7	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports	do	Glover and Co
... 7	Niagara	Fr bnq	726	Mein	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 7	Fenella	Chi str	220	Sang-ging	Foochow		
... 7	Eliza Shaw	Br sb	696	Gaye	Hankow	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 7	Golconda	Am sb	521	Marshall	Hongkong	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 7	Jenny Bertaux	Br bnq	597	Harrison	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 7	Oberon	N-Ger.bk	282	Schmidt	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Siemssen and Co
... 7	Argus	Br str	161	Wright	Nagasaki	General	Glover and Co
... 7	Slaney	H.M.G.B.	.....	Elwyn	Nagasaki & Hiogo		

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
9 p	Agamemnon	Middle	Br str		Apr 14	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
6 p	Confucius	Marsellus	Chi str	265	May 5	Rafles	Chinese Government		
O W	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	872	May 4	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
6 s	Express	Mooney	Br str	290	Feb 13	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
2 p	Fenyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 22	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
S S N W	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	May 5	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	10th instant
7 s	Hong-que		Am str						
7 p	Kiangsoo	Cheethan	Br str	418	Apr 30	Nagasaki	Hughes and Ca		
8 s	Lamont	Spencer	Br str	774	Apr 30	T'sin & Chefoo	Russell and Co		
P & O M	Malacca	Tomlin	Br str	1237	Apr 28	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	9th instant
S S N W	Moyune	Johnson	Am str	700	May 3	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
6 p	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	May 6	Cruise	Chinese Government		
7 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	135	Apr 28	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.	Foochow	Cld. 6th inst
3 p	Sunrise	Buchan	Br str	162	May 3	Newchwang	Glover and Co		
D W	Szechuen	Bisbee	Am str	554	May 6	T'sin & Chefoo	Russell and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	9th instant
8 s	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	275	Apr 20	Hankow	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H Fogg and Co		Laid up
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
8 s	Tsatlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
F W	Warrior	Patterson	Am str	2024	Apr 23	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	21 Steamers								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 s	Alcyone	Brown	Br bnq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Forbes and Co		
9 c	Anne Porter	Irving	Br bg	238	Apr 18	Keelung	Glover and Co	Keelung	Cld. 7th inst
3 c	Argonaut	Nicolson	Br sb	1072	Apr 12	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
O D	Argus	Wright	Br sch	161	Apr 8	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
1 s	Claro Babuyan	Herrington	Br bnq	357	May 2	Taiwan-foo	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Early
8 s	Corypheus	Ross	Br bnq	295	May 2	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Captain		
3 c	Elizabeth A. Oliver	McQueen	Br bnq	619	May 4	London	Gilman and Co		
3 c	Forward Ho	Hossack	Br sb	942	Apr 23	Liverpool	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
1 s	Frohlich	Steinfordt	N-Ger.bg	320	May 5	Swatow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
8 s	George Avery	Jack	Br bnq	467	Apr 25	Cardiff	Order		
O L L	Gossamer	Thomson	Br sb	734	May 6	London	Blain and Co		
2 s	Guiding Star	Bishop	Br bnq	415	Apr 30	Chefoo	Frazar and Co		
	Hector	Van Harber	N-Ge.sch	189	May 6	Ningpo	Wm. Pustau and Co		
9 c	Hugo & Otto	Rickert	N-Ger.bk	346	Apr 23	Swatow	Siemssen and Co	Newchwang	Cld. 8th inst
2 c	John Eyston	Tough	Br bnq	346	Apr 24	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Keelung	Cld. 7th inst
G W	Kiobenhavn	Holm	Dan bnq	358	May 4	Hakodadi	Glover and Co		
3 s	Leander	Petherick	Br sb	882	Apr 24	Foochow	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
2 s	Mikado	Lempfert	N-Ger.bk	340	May 1	Newchwang	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	Mountain Ash	Aitchison	Br bnq	437	Dec 24	Amoy	Textor and Co		
6 c	Napoleon III	McMillan	Br sb	780	Apr 6	Sydney	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	Early
1 s	Nipon	Asverus	N-Ger.bk	472	Apr 18	Newchwang	Siemssen and Co		
2 c	Robert Rickmers	Ebert	N-Ger.bk	422	May 4	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	Cld. 8th inst
P & O W	Robin Hood	Morgan	Br sb	940	Apr 26	Cardiff	Order		
2 c	Royal Saxon	Knight	Br sb	799	Apr 24	Foochow	Russell and Co		
D W	Spray	Stopher	Br sch	225	Oct 19		Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	St Mary	Young	Siam bnq	411	Apr 2	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co	Chefoo & N'chwang	Cld. 8th inst
Wusung	St. Pauls		Siam bnq		May 4				
	Talee	Thomson	N-Ger.bk	342	Apr 18	Newchwang	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	Tony	Petersen	N-Ger.bk	410	Apr 26	Cardiff	Siemssen and Co		
2 p	White Adder	Moore	Br sb	915	May 1	Foochow	W. R. Adamson and Co		
S S N D	Woodbine	Day	Br bnq	201	Apr 24	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
	31 Vessels								
O D	Hero	Seven	Lightship		Apr 9	Langshan Cross.			

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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